THE CRISIS

AUGUST

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Another Progressive Step of the Southern Aid Society of Va., Inc.

Gratifying reports of improvement in the health and mortality ratings of colored people are frequently noted in the press, but seldom, if ever, is there any credit given the Negro Fraternals, Industrial Sick Benefit, Industrial Life and Ordinary Life Insurance Companies for this commendable race progress.

These race institutions by providing during periods of illness or other disability, weekly cash benefits, and by paying promptly death claims following the death of policyholders, and by giving healthful and gainful employment to thousands of colored men and women, have been potent factors in lowering the sick and death rates of the race. In fact, they have made it possible for the humblest as well as the more fortunate homes to have proper medical attention, hospital service when needed, proper food and care during periods of illness and disability, thereby materially reducing the periods and frequency of illness and disability and consequently prolonging the lives of thousands of race people. Then, too, the better incomes provided by the employment offered by these institutions have contributed much to the improvement of the home life, health and well-being of the colored people.

The Southern Aid Society of Virginia, Inc., was among the pioneers in these health conservation measures, and is pleased to announce that on account of the improvement in the health and mortality status of the race, it will issue, beginning July 2, 1928, a more liberal Policy Contract, providing, for One Small Premium, protection against Sickness, Accident and Death.

Southern Aid Society of Virginia, Inc.

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Operating in State of Virginia and District of Columbia

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RECORD OF CLAIMS PAID

Year of Payment	*Ordinary Claims*	*Industrial Claims*	*Total Paid*
1924	$4,500.00	none	$4,500.00
1925	1,020.00	"	1,020.00
1926	7,469.01	$835.00	8,304.01
1927	23,264.17	5,240.00	28,504.17
1928 to June 30	26,550.10	2,327.33	28,877.43
TOTAL	$62,803.28	$8,402.33	$71,205.61

Premiums received by the Company from these policyholders amounted to a little more than $4,500.00.

The report of examination of the Company by the Illinois Insurance Department, dated April 30th, 1928, has the following statement which we do not object to you reading without any abbreviation in the copy:

"During the period covered by this examination the Company has contested or settled by compromise four claims totaling $3,500.00. Your examiners reviewed each of these claim files, as well as those of numerous other death losses incurred during the same period. In each case the Company's action was fully justified by the facts as disclosed by the proofs of loss in file. It may be said further that the Company's claim settlements are made with commendable promptness and observance of policy provisions."

We are rather glad of the opportunity, after four short years, to report to you an established record for good faith in the payment of claims. This record can have more than casual interest for you in the development of plans which you do not wish to have interrupted by death or other unforseen circumstances. Give full name, occupation, and date of birth in writing the Home Office.

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THE CRISIS

A Record of the Darker Races

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, *Editor and Manager*

Volume 35, No. 8 **Contents for August, 1928** *Whole No. 214*

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The Articles are illustrated with portraits of 116 Negro graduates.

IN September we shall publish "No White Woman", a story, by A. L. Shands. The October CRISIS is our annual Children's Number and all pictures should be in our hands by August 10th. Call the attention of your friends to our new features: two-colored cover, India tint paper and special introductory offers.

As the Crow Flies

WHAT is a political campaign? Hear what the High School Teacher says: "There are in all governments various questions of policy. They fall into two main categories and there are two parties which advocate them called Conservatives and Liberals or Rights and Lefts or Republicans and Democrats. In a campaign the chosen candidates of these parties discuss by articles, speeches and radio, the chief questions of political policy and the answers of their own party."—Thus speaks the Teacher and what she says ain't so.—There are a dozen questions fronting modern nations and they can't be crammed into two main categories.—Hence the Third parties and blocs and cartels and groups in every legislature.—Hence the frenzied effort of politicians to stop discussion, choke revolt, and penalize difference of opinion.—The only difference between Republicans and Democrats is the difference between the individuals who will draw the salaries and distribute economic privileges for the next four years.—A political campaign is an organized effort to stop discussion by the use of money or promises of profit.—Money is used for bribes and propaganda.—Propaganda is expert knowledge and use of human psychology.—Don't talk tariff but say that Hoover had a sweet temper as a boy and once gave a poor old man ten cents—tell how Smith loved his Mother and cherishes her bible—and so on. Blah! Poppycock! Flapdoodle!—Or sling mud. Intimate that Hoover is an Irish-hating cockney—whisper that Curtis is a Nigger (the Kansas Indians *are* dark and mixed) and jeer at Smith's grammar.—Dirt! Mud! Hate! Prejudice!—And Money. Get money. Beg money. Steal money. Hold up Oil and Corporations. Stampede employers. Scare employees.—Pay bribes for influence and votes and newspapers by all methods that avoid the law, remembering that Money can always avoid the law.—Use names and suspicions and innuendo: Bolshevick! Socialist! Radical! Pacifist! Traitor!—Win the election by any and all means except the discussion of the poverty of farmers, the disfranchisement of Negroes, the taxation of the poor, the ownership of railways and waterfalls, the immunity and privilege of the rich, the horror and cost of war.—Hooray! The election! Bildab wins! The country is safe for all its Sinclairs, Phillipses, Falls, Connellys, Stewarts and their ilk. The biggest campaign chest is triumphant.—Hooray and again Hooray and down with Russia, Mexico, Haiti, Nicaragua and China. Up with Hell!—Don't you like this! Well, who's to blame?—The teams are at the stake. Smith and Robinson stand for Liquor and Lynching, Disfranchisement and Jim-crowism.—Hoover and Curtis stand for Lilly-Whitism, Segregation and to Hell with Haiti.—Farmers will have their property irrigated with oil.—Drys will be wet with the Queensboro sewer.—The slogan for both parties will be "Hee-Haw!"—Moral: Vote for Norman Thomas.

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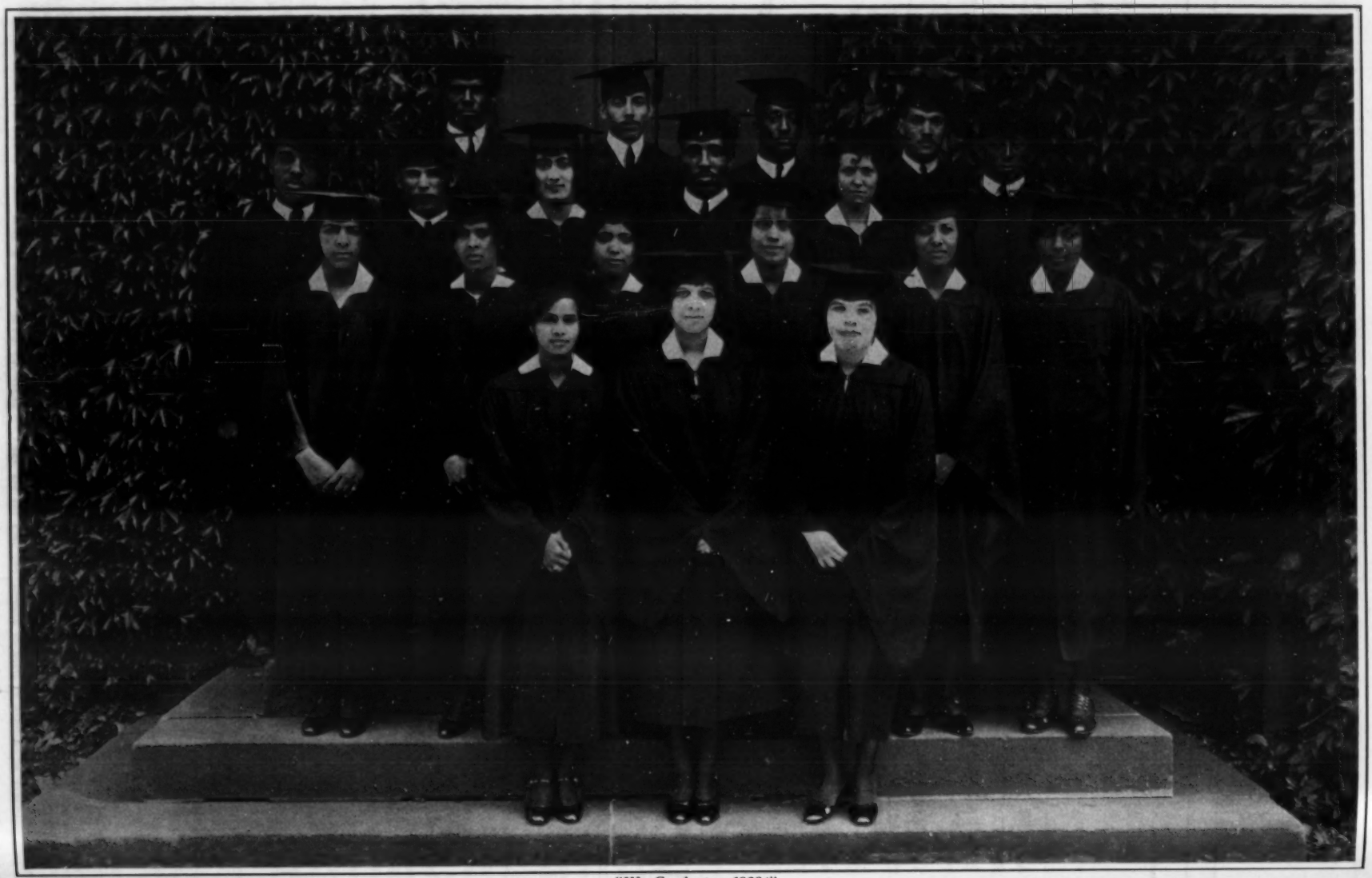


"We Graduate—1928!"

Education, 1928

NEGRO INSTITUTIONS

THE situation of Negro colleges shows improvement but they are still very poorly endowed. Our reports show the following endowments:

College	Endowment
Hampton	$8,700,000
Johnson C. Smith	1,442,952
Fisk	1,284,698
Howard	813,845
Lincoln, Pa.	712,184
Livingston	505,000
Knoxville	480,000
Virginia Union	400,000
Shaw	354,991
Morehouse	321,000
Atlanta	320,000
Talladega	250,000
Clark	175,000
Benedict	135,000
Wilberforce	120,000
New Orleans	101,000
Morgan	71,000
Tougaloo	36,600
Lane	35,000
Paine	30,600
Straight	19,000
Bishop	13,296

THE approximate income of the principal institutions is as follows:

INCOME, NEGRO COLLEGES, 1927-28

College	Government and Endowment	Gifts	Students	Total	For College Work
West Virginia Inst.	215,000		97,323	312,323	148,626
Howard	626,000	10,000	129,030	765,030	
New Orleans	5,050	35,949	15,000	55,999	
Wilberforce	10,000	50,000	50,000	110,000	75,000
Fisk University	50,000	50,000	60,000	160,000	
Benedict	5,865	29,130	12,387	47,382	
Morgan	4,250	52,000	32,250	88,500	
Straight		55,000	30,000	85,000	
Lincoln	36,201	19,264	55,329	110,794	88,635
Tougaloo	1,800	55,000	9,000	64,000	
Simmons		31,545	21,516	53,061	
Clark	9,000	23,500	16,000	48,500	36,375
Knoxville	28,000	22,504	12,458	62,962	38,000
Talladega	12,500	115,000	70,000	197,500	197,500
Atlanta University	16,000	25,000	24,000	65,000	55,250
Livingstone	30,300	5,146	39,462	74,908	37,454
Paine	1,500	34,500	15,000	51,000	
Bishop	665	30,707	28,235	59,607	14,750
Virginia Union	25,000	10,000	70,000	105,000	84,000
Morehouse	16,000	18,765	77,835	112,600	69,700
Lane	1,750	20,000	5,000	26,750	
A. & T., N. C.	85,000	500	96,000	181,500	88,000
Shaw	16,853	20,600	13,500	50,963	
Hampton	450,000	90,000	18,000	558,000	377,000
Virginia N. & I. I.	357,000	165,400	145,000	667,400	400,440
State A. & N., S. C.	219,443	25,000	17,966	262,509	49,950
Edward Waters		63,989	16,000	79,989	
Southern University	168,916	63,000	28,125	260,041	260,041
Lincoln, Mo.	180,000		3,000	183,000	100,000
Kentucky State College	145,000		62,000	207,000	100,000
Prairie View	268,210	100,000	215,000	583,210	583,210
Alcorn A. & M. College	218,092		15,583	233,675	
Florida A. & M. College	163,952	50,000	45,000	258,952	

HOWARD and the State schools in lieu of endowment, have a government appropriation. Lincoln has begun a campaign for an additional endowment of $500,000, one-half of which has been pledged conditionally by the General Education Board. Talladega has a campaign for $1,000,000, of which the General Education Board has pledged one-half, and also, the Board has made a donation toward teacher salaries for three years. Morehouse College has begun an endowment campaign for $600,000 to be raised in three years. The General Education

Seventeenth Annual Report

Board has pledged half of this if the total is raised. Smaller campaigns for building an endowment have been inaugurated at Paine, Lane and some other schools. There is considerable difficulty in securing recognition for Southern Negro colleges from the Standard College Associations. The Southern Association refuses to recognize Negro high schools or colleges apparently under any circumstances. One prominent Negro instituiton writes as follows:

"In reference to the rating of———— University, I regret to say that our geographical locations seems to hinder us considerably in this matter. The———— ————State Department of Education does, of course, rate us as "A" class. We have not made any effort to be rated by any other state except New York State and they have not seen fit as yet to give us full rating. We have made application to the————State College Association and to the Southern Association of Colleges of Secondary Schools, both of which refuse to give our application serious consideration. We have also applied to the North Central Association, but they refuse to enter the territory of any other accrediting agency, therefore, we have been unable to get any action there. We are at present knocking at the door of the Association of American Universities. I am hopeful that we may get some results by their next meeting in November."

Many of the colleges are recognized and rated by the Department of Education, especially that of North Carolina.

Among the outstanding happenings of the year among colored colleges have been the inauguration of a new President at Lincoln; the erection and dedication of a new medical school at Howard, which cost equipped, $500,000; the fulfillment of the conditions by which Fisk University has received an endowment of over a million dollars; the completion of two new dormitories and a gymnasium at the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute; the celebration of the Sixtieth Anniversary of Talladega College, with a dedication of its new dining hall; at Orangeburg, a new Agricultural and Science Building and Practice cottage have been erected at a cost of $135,000; a hospital has been dedicated at Tougaloo College; an Alumnus gymnasium at Knoxville; and at Prairie View a girls' dormitory, costing $115,000, and an $85,000 hospital have been erected.

ACCORDING to our 1927 figures there were 9,740 Negroes enrolled in Negro colleges. The figures are as follows:

Howard	1668	S. Huston	203
Prairie View	550	Morris Brown	184
Wilberforce	531	Lane	178
Fisk	531	Knoxville	150
Virginia Union	493	Livingstone	143
Morgan	419	Straight	126
West Virginia Collegiate Institute	382	Texas	111
Hampton	382	Tuskegee	110
Virginia N. & I. I.	362	Spelman	104
Wiley	352	Greensboro A. & T.	103
Bishop	342	Allen	97
New Orleans	312	Benedict	87
Morehouse	302	Rust	74
Atlanta	288	Morris	56
Lincoln	280	Jackson	47
Clark	234	Arkansas Baptist	44
Johnson C. Smith	214	Tougaloo	57
Talladega	210	Leland	14
		Total	9740

The increase during the past year is shown in the following figures for 1928:

College	College Students	Graduates, 1928 A.B. & B.S.
Howard	1757	212
Prairie View	681	75
Fisk	565	85
West Virginia Collegiate	490	26
Virginia Union	478	56
Hampton	422	15
Morgan	416	43
State A. & M., S. C.	384	31
Virginia N. & I. I.	384	16
Bishop	342	56
Morehouse	339	52
New Orleans	319	36
Shaw	312	57
Lincoln, Pa.	305	65
Atlanta	304	35
S. Huston	302	33
Clark	290	21
Wilberforce	279	60
Talledega	246	36
Southern University	233	23
Johnson C. Smith	207	32
Lane	201	18
Greensboro	175	13
Knoxville	189	18
Livingstone	144	17
Simmons	136	24
Benedict	131	15
Straight	127	14
Florida A. & M. College	122	17
Alcorn A. & M. College	113	40
Paine	100	12
Tougaloo	70	7
Edward Waters	44	3
Arkansas Baptist	33	7
Jackson	29	7
Total	10,589	1,277

W. R. A. Palmer, D.D. *Max Yergan, M.A.* *Moorfield Storey, LL.D.* *S. G. Atkins, LL.D.*

Recipients of Honorary Degrees from Howard, 1928.

NORTHERN INSTITUTIONS

THE enrollment of Negro students in Northern institutions for 1927 was as follows:

Colored Students in Northern Colleges

Name of College	Number of Students
Ohio State University	250
University of Kansas (65 men, 49 women)	114
University of Pittsburgh	101
University of Michigan (70 men, 15 women)	85
College of the City of Detroit	64
Oberlin	64
University of Southern California	59
Indiana University	59
University of Illinois (36 men, 19 women)	55
College of the City of New York	50
University of Pennsylvania	50
Columbia University	50
University fo Minnesota (36 College, 3 Medicine, 2 Dentistry, 2 Pharmacy, 1 Graduate School, 1 College of Engineering)	45
University of Nebraska (23 men, 18 women)	41
University of California	40
University of Toledo	35
Kansas State Agricultural College	31
Syracuse	24
Harvard	21
Colorado Teachers College	18
Boston University	16
Cornell	14
Western Reserve	16
Ohio University	13
Yale	13
Amherst	12
International Y. M. C. A.	12
Dartmouth	10
University of Denver	9
Iowa State College of Agriculture	9
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	9
Simmons	9
Purdue	8
Bates	7
Williams	7
University of Akron	6
Radcliffe	6
University of Wisconsin	6
Wellesley	5
Beloit	4
University of Buffalo	4
Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh	4

A. T. Peters, Ph.D.
University of London

Clark University, Mass.	4
Colgate	4
Cooper Union	4
Hamline College	4
Ohio Wesleyan	4
University of Colorado	3
Kansas Wesleyan	3
Pennsylvania State College	3
Smith	3
Wesleyan University, Conn.	3
Allegheny College	2
Armour Institute	2
Bowdoin	2
Coe College	2
DePauw	2
Grinnell	1
Total	1501

A practically complete survey of Negroes matriculating at Northern institutions shows an increase over last year.

Negroes in White Colleges, 1928

Name	Enrollment
Ohio State	250
University of Kansas	145
Temple University	138
New York University	131
University of Pittsburgh	114
State University of Iowa	98
University of Illinois	92
Northwestern University	77
Columbia	73*
Oberlin	64
University of Southern California	60*
University of Michigan	59
College of the City of Detroit	55
Butler	54
University of Chicago	50*
University of Pennsylvania	50*
College of the City of New York	50*
Western Reserve	49
University of Nebraska	45
University of Cincinnati	45
Indiana University	40*
University of Minnesota	39
University of California	38
Harvard	27
Hunter	25*
University of the City of Toledo	23
Kansas State Agricultural	22
Boston University	20*
Syracuse University	17
Yale	17
Drake	16
Ohio University	14
Cornell University	14
University of Wisconsin	13
University of Akron	11
Iowa State	11
University of Omaha	10
Wittenberg College	10
Amherst	10

Miss Jane McAllister, Ph.D.
Columbia

Miss Jennie Porter, Ph.D.
University of Cincinnati

Ernest Reed
M.A.
University of Cincinnati

Miss Edith Player
Phi Kappa Lamda
Ohio Wesleyan

Miss Louise Briscoe
Laura Spelman Rockefeller Fellow
University of Cincinnati

Miss Mary Bolin
Valedictorian
Wilberforce

Wade Ellis
Salutatorian
Wilberforce

Dartmouth	8
Purdue	8*
Hillsdale College	7
Y. M. C. A. College	7
Miami	7

The following have 6 each: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Wellesley College, Radcliffe, Des Moines. The following have 5 each: Rutgers, Kansas Wesleyan, Williams, Simmons, Carnegie Institute, Colgate. The following have 4 each: Bradley Polytechnic, Ohio Wesleyan, Smith, University of Buffalo, Brown University, Clark University, Baker University. The following have 3 each: Bucknell, Rhode Island State, College of St. Thomas, University of Rochester, State College of Washington, University of Oregon, Hamline University, Michigan State, Beloit, Tufts, Bowdoin, Colorado College. The following have 2 each: Wesleyan, Conn., Whittier, Bryn Mawr, De Pauw, Pennsylvania State, New Hampshire University, Colby, Otterbein College, Grinnell College, Villanova. The following have 1 each: Stanford, MacAllister, Rensselaer Polytechnic, Aurora, University of Dubuque, Case School, College of Worcester, Hillsdale, University of Montana, University of New Mexico, Willanette University, University of Idaho, Barnard, Coe, Allegheny, Yankton, S. D., Case School.

Total	2,225

*Estimate.

There were graduated from Northern institutions the following persons of Negro descent in 1927: 187 with the Bachelor's degree in Art, 34 Masters of Art, 13 Phyisicians, 9 Lawyers with the degree of LL.B. and 8 with the degree of J.D., 6 Dentists, 2 Pharmacists, 2 Bachelors of Divinity.

In 1928 the following persons of Negro descent were graduated from Northern institutions: 232 with the Bachelor's degree, 59 with the Master's degree, 15 Dentists, 8 Physicians, 17 Lawyers, 3 Engineers, and 5 with the Ph. D. degree.

THE number of graduates reported is as follows:

University of Pennsylvania.
B. A. ..... 10 D. D. S. 3
M. A ..... 4 Ph.D. 1

Ohio State University
B. A. ..... 12 LL. B. 1
D. D. S. ..... 1 C. E. 2
M. A. 5

College of the City of New York.
B. A. 8

Boston University.
B. A. ..... 5 LL. B. 5
M. A. 1

Indiana University.
B. A. 2

De Pauw.
B. A. 2

Yale.
B. A. 3

College of the City of Detroit.
B. A. ..... 1 D. D. S. 1
M. A. ..... 4 M. D. 1
LL. B. 2

Stanford.
M. A. 1

Williams.
B. A. 1

Wellesley.
B. A. 3

Simmons.
B. A. 3

Western Reserve.
B. A. ..... 2 M. A. 1

Pennsylvania State.
B. A. 1

Butler.
B. A. 10

University of Nebraska.
B. A. 7

Ohio Wesleyan.
B. A. ..... 1 M. D. 1

University of Kansas.
B. A. ..... 18 M. A. 1

Rutgers.
B. A. 2

Otterbein.
B. A. 1

Baker.
B. A. 2

Rhode Island State.
B. A. 1

University of Omaha.
B. A. 3

Case School.
B. A. 1

Worcester.
B. A. 1

Bucknell.
B. A. 1

Wittenberg.
B. A. 1

University of Cincinnati.
B. A. ..... 16 Ph. D. 1
M. A. 6

Northwestern.
B. A. ..... 9 M. D. 1
M. A. ..... 3 LL. B. 3
D. D. S. ..... 2 Ph. D. 1

Cornell.
B. A. ..... 7 M. A. 7

University of Wisconsin.
B. A. ..... 1 M. A. 1

University of Minnesota.
B. A. ..... 6 M. D. 2
D. D. S. 1

University of Buffalo.
B. A. 1

Y. M. C. A. College.
B. A. 1

Smith.
M. A. 1

University of Pittsburgh.
B. A. ..... 14 D. S. S. 6
M. A. 1

Mrs. Jane Shackelford
M.A.
Columbia

Theodore Miles
Phi Beta Kappa
New York

Theodore Espy
Salutatorian
Lincoln

L. H. Murray
Valedictorian
Lincoln

Miss Ada Fullmighter
Salutatorian
Knoxville

Miss Vivian Nance
Salutatorian
Benedict

John Coruthers
M.S.
Wisconsin

John Doles, Jr.
M.A.
Columbia

Willard Williamson
Valedictorian
A. and T., N. C.

Miss S. Mildred Goodrich
Salutatorian
Morgan

Syracuse.
B. A. 3

Kansas Wesleyan.
B. A. 1

Hunter.
B. A. 9

State University of Iowa.
B. A. ..... 6 M. D. 2
M. A. ..... 1 LL. B. 1

University of Illinois.
B. A. 7

Beloit.
B. A. 1

Iowa State.
B. A. 2

Amherst.
B. A. 1

Bates.
B. A. 2

Bradley Polytechnic.
B. A. 1

Carnegie.
B. A. 1

Dartmouth.
B. A. 1

University of California.
B. A. ..... 2 LL. B. 1
J. D. 1

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
B. A. ..... 1 C. E. 1
M. A. 1

Tufts.
B. A. 2

Oberlin.
B. A. ..... 13 M. A. 4

Wesleyan, Conn.
B. A. 1

Miami.
B. A. 1

Chicago Y. M. C. A.
B. A. 1

Harvard.
M. A. ..... 4 Ph. D. 1
LL. B. 2

Columbia.
B. A. ..... 6 Ph. D. 1
M. A. 14

John Marshall Law.
LL. B. 1

Kansas State Agricultural.
B. A. 3

University of Michigan.
B. A. ..... 12 M. D. 1
M. A. ..... 1 LL. B. 2
D. D. S. 1

Case School.
B. A. 1

THE general attitude of these colleges may be indicated by extracts from their reports. There are still colleges which have never had Negro students. This is true of Princeton, Lehigh and several others. Vassar had one student of Negro descent in the past unknowingly, and has never admitted another. Bryn Mawr has broken her long record and has at present two colored students, one undergraduate and one in the graduate school. Barnard has one student.

Most of the institutions that write on the subject say that they make no discrimination. For instance:

Armour Institute:

"We accept them on the same basis as any other students. It seems, though, that few of them succeed in continuing their work to the end."

Iowa Wesleyan:

"We have no such students here. We should be glad, however, to enroll them if students of real ability and promise applied."

College of the City of New York:

In regard to your fourth inquiry, let me say that the College treats Negro students on precisely the same basis as all others, making no distinction of any sort for or against any student because of his race."

University of Pennsylvania:

"The University has no special policy toward Negro students. It has accepted all who have been able to satisfy the entrance requirements and has continued them toward graduation as long as they continue to meet the scholastic requirements of the different faculties. There is no color distinction whatsoever."

Pennsylvania State College:

"We cannot admit young colored women. Are glad to admit Pennsylvania colored boys."

Brown University:

"We have no special policy toward Negro students. In fact, we have very few here, and they are usually high grade students."

Miss Helen Jackson
Phi Beta Kappa
Minnesota

Miss Esther Jordan
Valedictorian
Simmons

Miss Lola Cade
Ranking Student
Paine

Miss Marian Wise
Valedictorian
Benedict

Miss Minerva France
Salutatorian
West Virginia

A. K. Smith
Ranking Student
Meharry

Thomas Gilliard, Jr.
Salutatorian
Johnson C. Smith

Rafael Hernandez
Ranking Student
Meharry

T. G. Martin
Ranking Student
Meharry

Terry Steele
Valedictorian
Johnson C. Smith

Smith College:

"As far as I can now see, we have no contemplated change of policy toward Negro students, who are received on their merits as other students are."

Temple University:

"May I say, in reference to the last paragraph of your letter, that Temple University has never made any distinction between its students because of race or religion, and that it does not intend to change this policy."

Purdue University:

"The University has no special policy relative to Negro students. They enroll in the University and participate in the class exercises the same as any other group of students. From all that I can see, the colored students come and go on the Purdue campus with equal rights and privileges."

University of Illinois:

"The University makes no distinction or discrimination in its attitude or treatment of its students regarding their color or race, hence it has no policy towards Negro students other than that towards all of its students."

Des Moines University:

"We have no special policy toward Negro students. They are admitted to our classes on the same basis as any other students and are treated in the same manner and we have found our students very democratic and sociable with the Negro students."

Illinois Wesleyan University:

"No prejudice so far as I know."

DePauw University:

"We have no particular policy at DePauw; no race or color distinction is made, hence none who applies and is able to pay for an education is turned away."

New York University:

"I know of no special policy of the University, nor of any contemplated policy affecting Negro students, or students of any other race or color, as a class or group. The administrative officers of the University and of the different colleges and schools, and the faculty advisers, in the exercise of their functions are free to confer with the individual student and to offer such advice as in their judgment may lead to the best progress and greatest happiness of the student in the preparation for his future work."

Simmons College:

"No discrimination whatever."

NOT all of these allegations are quite as true as they seem. Temple University, for instance, refuses to admit colored students to certain courses. New York University refuses to admit girls to the Physical Training Course and discriminates sometimes in other ways. There is much discrimination, of course, at the University of Illinois and some at the University of Pennsylvania. Some of the institutions admit discrimination.

Oberlin says, for instance:

"We have not changed our policy in regard to Negro students, and do not anticipate doing so in the near future so far as I know. Negro students are admitted to all classrooms and laboratories on exactly the same basis as white students."

This means that colored students have difficulty in getting rooms in dormitories, which is a serious difficulty in a small town.

Wesleyan of Connecticut says frankly:

"We have no special policy toward Negro students. We treat them like everyone else. Of course, we have to make arrangements sometimes regarding rooming in the dormitories, but it has always been possible to do so without trouble and we do not find any friction on the part of our students toward mem-

(*Will you please turn to page* 278)

Charles Gomillion
Ranking Student
Paine

R. Thomas Fletcher
Salutatorian
Fisk

W. Edward Farrison
M.A.
Pennsylvania

Lionel Fraser
M.A.
Harvard

Martin Williams
Salutatorian
Simmons

The Little Page

By EFFIE LEE NEWSOME

Calendar Chat

THERE is a house wren jingling little bells just a few rods away from here. The busy little song reminds me of an interesting discovery that I made one day. Father House Wren was on the edge of the barn door darting about like a little brown mouse and chirping quickly. Then he adjusted himself somewhat under the eaves and began to sing. Head thrown back and throat swelling he sent the clear eager notes from his open mouth.

After listening for some time I decided to look inside the barn for Jenny Wren. I thought there must be eggs or infant Wrens hidden in a nearby nest, and the Wren folks were always flashing in and out of the barn. So I went to look.

OF course it was there. But how Mother Wren scolded me for climbing up to pry into her nest! Mother Robin and Mother Morning Dove fly away when people come to their nests, but not so little Jenny Wren. She seemed to cry in her hurried *chuck-chucks,* "You busybody, busybody, busybody! Shame!" And then she called to Father Wren and together they rushed about on the rafters, little wings fluttering. Father Wren soon flew out again and left it to Jenny Wren. Head held down and emphatically forward, upright tail twitching she fretted about the barn while I looked at the nest in the crevace.

It was made of little dry twigs and stems and a pine sprig minus needles. There were white feathers standing up conspicuously within. They looked much too large and plentiful for the little nest. How disappointing it was to realize that I could not look down into it. What was there? A feather moved in the slightest way as though some fairy had sighed.

"A baby wren must have moved that," I thought, and waited.

One tiny yellow beak looked up, then another. How could Mother Wren have dreamed that any one would touch such marvelous toys as little birds?

ON THE PELICAN'S BACK

SNOWDOWN was a pelican. He was bathing his large flat feet in a stream one day and saw reflected in the water something that looked like a cloud or a cluster of lotus blooms. It was Snowdown himself, lily white.

"How can I attract attention to myself?" he asked.

But the water remained silent.

"I think I shall give a concert. And since I like my shadow so well, I shall insist that all birds taking part on the program shall be white as I am. Good. A concert!" cried Snowdown loudly. "Come and get on my back. The program will begin."

"Yes," replied buoyant Baltimore Oriole poking his jetty head through the reeds, "I am ready."

SNOWDOWN peered at him indifferently and waddled slightly away. "Sorry, but you cannot be used."

"What about me?" piped a Snow Bunting that was en route to Spitzbergen for the summer.

"Very good." Snowdown nodded at the chubby white bunting that seated himself on the pelican's back.

"Concert!" announced the pelican again.

"May I come?" cried Father Robin blithely as he overheard the call while Mrs. Robin and the babies were out for a walk.

"Let's see. No," croaked Snowdown, "you won't do for my program."

Robin tossed his proud black head and sped away.

"Concert!" shrieked Snowdown loudly, and the snow bunting helped this time.

"May I participate?" asked a superb peacock from India. He spread his snowy tail like a bride's veil on the grass, then lifted it like a fan. His ghost-white feathers looked almost transparent. "I cannot get on your back," said he. "But I can act as usher."

"Excellent!" the pelican cried. "Concert!" Again the call rang through the grove.

UP came a gay bobolink. "I'll take part," he declared.

But Snowdown did not reply. And dashing Robert of Lincoln with his dark head and stunning black outfit darted off.

An Arctic owl flew down as though he had dropped from a cloudlet. "I'm ready," he said. "Where's the concert to be?"

"On my back. Come!"

And the froth-white Arctic owl took a place on Snowdown's back.

"Concert!" the pelican repeated.

"Good," cried a catbird. "Just in ti——"

Time, he was about to say when he discovered that Snowdown was looking in another direction. The neat dark gray bird with the black head traveled away.

"Concert!" Snowdown again spoke.

AND the snowy heron came grandly stepping after a dinner of fish. His crest was like ocean spray. "Concert, did you say?"

"Yes," quickly answered Snowdown. "Stand here beside me. Concert! Concert!"

Meadowlark and Brown Thrasher and some Thrushes and the dainty Wood Pewee, a Bluebird, a Cardinal —all of these came.

But a Ptarmigan flew up and was accepted instead. So the little dark-headed Bluebirds, the brown birds and all those others flew off. For they were not white like the pelican and the snow bunting and the Indian peacock and the snowy heron and the Arctic owl and the ptarmigan.

"Let us have our own concert," brightly suggested Cardinal as they landed together near a stream. "Let us call the other birds."

And back came Sir Oriole with his jetty face and Bobolink and Robin and Catbird. Together they all sang. Even the aspen leaves paused in their quivering. The little brooks stood still. Then the woods shook with wonder at that marvelous melody.

"Now you sing," cried black Bobolink to the pelican and the Indian peacock and the ptarmigan and the bunting and the Artic owl. "Where is your concert?"

The owl screeched, the heron squawked. And they flew away in shame. For after all white is only white.

THE N. A. A. C. P. BATTLE FRONT

The Nineteenth Annual Conference

THE nineteenth annual conference of the N. A. A. C. P. opened in the Philharmonic Auditorium in Los Angeles, Wednesday night, June 27. Dr. H. C. Hudson, President of the Los Angeles branch, presided, and made the welcoming address, to which the Mayor of Los Angeles responded. The President of the United States sent a letter in which he advocated an Anti-Lynching law and said:

"They have come up from slavery to be prominent in education, the professions, art, science, agriculture, banking, and commerce. It is estimated that 50,000 of them are on the Government pay rolls, drawing about $50,000,000 each year. They have been the recipients of presidential appointments and their professional ability has arisen to a sufficiently high plane so that they have been intrusted with the entire management and control of the great Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, where their conduct has taken high rank."

Dr. Du Bois spoke of disfranchisement:

"The barring of Negroes from the polls in the South," said Dr. Du Bois, "encourages oligarchy. It enables cliques to nullify not simply the 14th and 15th Amendments but the 19th, giving the right to vote to women. And, finally, it entirely vitiates the normal distribution of voting power throughout the nation.

"It accomplishes this not simply by disfranchising Negroes. The population in Southern states has doubled and by reason of woman suffrage the voting population ought to have quadrupled; but actually, as a matter of fact, the voting population has increased less than 50 per cent, showing that not only have two million Negroes been disfranchised but more than two million whites."

And all through the meeting Los Angeles sang.

Thursday there were business sessions to discuss the branches and methods of support. On Thursday night, with Dr. Somerville presiding, a Jewish Rabbi, Rudolph Coffee, spoke of minorities.

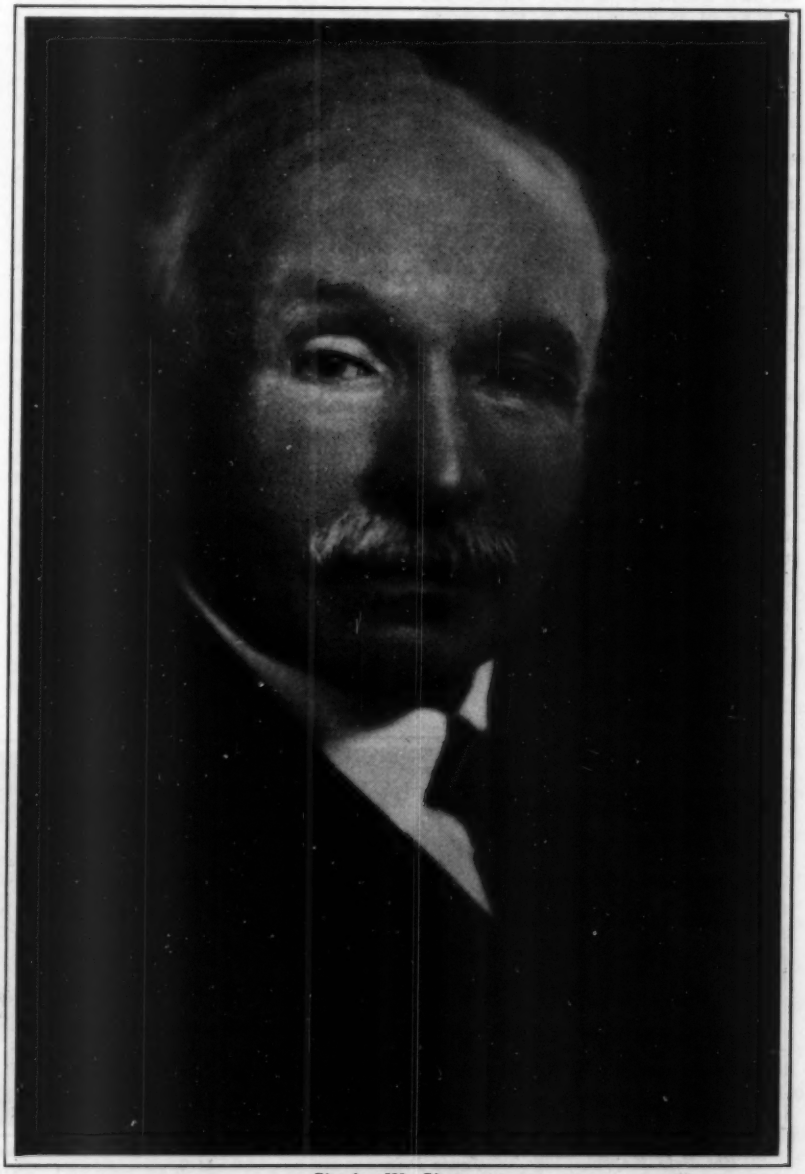
"America is infinitely richer because of Paul Laurence Dunbar, Roland Hayes and Florence Mills. How much poorer would America be if we never had your magnificent contribution to music? The white man simply cannot combine your undying optimism despite terrible oppression with confidence in God as expressed in the Negro melodies. Therefore, I say, America needs the Negro and bids you stand firm. If you surrender, America is poorer, but you cannot surrender."

And S. G. Pandit, an Indian, discussed the superstition of race superiority:

"And what is life but expression of one's self, of one's 'ownness'? We should not be slavish imitators of anybody whatsoever. Every individual has a unique contribution which he alone can make to the great human symphony slowly but surely perfecting itself. To the extent that he is thwarted from self-expression all humanity is rendered poorer."

Friday the Women's Auxiliaries met and the prize babies were presented; while in the afternoon THE CRISIS had a session. Friday night, with Dr. George W. Lucas of New Orleans presiding, William Pickens talked of the economic interpretation of race problems:

"A clean and intelligent Negro eating



Charles W. Chesnutt
Fourteenth Spingarn Medalist

Henry Summers
M.A.
Ohio State

E. Luther Brookes
M.A.
Columbia

Anthony Salone
M.A.
Kansas

Milton Wright
M.A.
Columbia

William Lee, Jr.
Ranking Student
Hampton

his own biscuit in the hotel dining room is more of an annoyance to the average white American than is the soiled and sweating Negro back in the hotel kitchen, who is actually handling everybody's biscuits. The ruling caste in Mississippi makes passionate speeches and drastic laws against any legitimate and honorable mixing of the blood of the two races, but produces a hundred thousand mulattoes by illegitimate contacts. Negro maids may arrange a white woman's hair, brush her teeth and suckle her babies, but may not sit on the far end of a long pew in her church.

"These seeming inconsistencies no longer puzzle us when we apply the law to them: for Negro slaves, Negro cooks, and other Negro servants represent economic subjection; while the Negro freeman, the Negro hotel guest and even the Negro sister-in-the-Lord, if in the same pew, represent economic equality."

On Saturday, we rode and played and danced; and Sunday, representatives of the conference talked in twenty-two white and colored churches. Sunday afternoon came the great mass meeting, and the singing of Florence Cole Talbert. The Governor of California was there, and James Weldon Johnson and Robert W. Bagnall spoke.

Arthur P. Spingarn said:

"We invite a comparison of the self-styled patriotic groups which have recently set themselves up as arbiters of Americanism and have seen fit to find this organization wanting, with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Has any of these groups a constructive program which will bring about the safety of the individual, larger opportunity for education and training in true Americanism, the carrying out of the principles of the Constitution of the United States, the increase of the wealth of the submerged and the making of a richer life for all citizens?"

Monday morning was the day of the Junior Division and the Branches came in again to discuss organization in the afternoon. Monday night Lew Head talked of the colored races:

"Civilization will reach its highest achievements when the brown races of the world have first, conceived the need of consecrated leadership, second, sponsored those leaders and third, through them energized an improved civilization on this earth. There is a power in the colored people of the United States that either has not been discovered or, if discovered, has not been harnessed for practical use.

"The present civilization has about spent itself. Humanity is on the verge of a tremendous crisis. Just what direction the march of human progress is to take, is now back where it was when civilization started, waiting for responsible, intelligent and consecrated leadership. It is not beyond belief that out of the brown races of the world, over half of its population, will come this leadership."

And Lincoln Steffens discussed democracy:

"The radicals are the only friends of the colored people, just as these 'disreputable' radicals are the only friends of women, of labor, of farmers, of all the minorities. These minorities, by the way, could be a majority if they would play the game, first alone, then together. For most people belong to some minority."

Bishop Martin talked of social conditions:

"Go into many of our towns and you might lay down the rule that where the pavement ends there the blacks begin. Now this is not of our own choosing but is the result of conditions forced upon us. Restricted districts, prohibitive purchase price for houses, exorbitant rents, threats and abuse, are only some of the means employed for adding insult to our already sorely injured group."

Business sessions with reports from branches occupied Tuesday and Spin-

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Alexander Whitfield
Phi Beta Kappa
Chicago

Theodore Berry
Jones Prize
Cincinnati

W. W. Dowdy
M.S.
Cornell

Samuel Shepard, Jr.
Delta Sigma Psi
Michigan

John Wells
President, Negro Caucasian Club, Michigan

THE POET'S CORNER

Group of Haitian Poems

By CLEMENT WOOD

Haitian Peasants

WE are the burden bearers,
Infinitely ancient,
Darkly uncomplaining,
Bearing stiffly, proudly
On our heads uplifted
All the world's burdens.

Borne by us, the pharaohs
Built their stone tombs:
They are in the tombs.

Borne by us, the Romans
Bled the world to pallor:
They lie under their swords.

Borne by us, the English,
Spanish, Dutch, French, Belgians,
Germans, and Americans,
Lolled away to weakness,
Drenched themselves in poison,
Bled their hearts in warfare:
And their ghosts still ride us.

We are the burden bearers,
Infinitely ancient,
Bearing still uplifted
All the world's burdens:
And we dream the burdens.

A. M. et Mme. Etienne Mathon

WE came to the isle of Toussaint L'Ouverture
Seeking his spirt: not a flowery thing,
But noble feeling that could not endure
Oppression's iron-fanged and alien sting.
We sought for liberty—equality—
Fraternity, those rights of every man,
A holy soul-awakening trinity
Toward which mankind has reached, since mind began.
All these we found in you, in amplest measure:
Yet we found, friendly Mathons, here with you
A bright bepetalled fragrant rosy treasure
Which you have shared cordially with us too:
And we'll recall your hospitable graces,
Your high dreams, and the roses' hopeful faces.

Meringue Noire

For Jolibois Fils

BLACK as a starless midnight domed with clouds
Should be your garb, people of Haiti: black
For liberty dead and tombed in living shrouds,
For independence fallen at a foul attack;
Black for the honor of a vaster land,
A suicide on your hospitable shore;
Black for friendship slain by an alien hand,
Black for kindly esteem deserved no more.
Publish your mourning, a sepulchral robe
Not to be cast aside, until the soul
Of freedom, exiled too long from man's globe,
Descends again to make you great and whole,
A pascal resurrection: joy out of gloom,
And liberty rearisen from its tomb.

Meringue Haitien

For Etienne Mathon

THEY say your bright green beauty masks swift death:
That the sluggish centipede, the scorpion,
The furred tarantula, lurk in each path,
Eager to prick you with a death-dark sting,
Crouching to spring upon you unaware,
Hiding even in your housed security,—
Shadowing existence with dark fears:
All libel. There is no more injury
In your fanged hibiscus bloom, your lancing palm.
Only one crawling thing that fouls your soil
Is fanged with brisk bitterly destructive harm,
Poisoning your laughter, your quick beautiful smile,
Your happiness, your freedom, to his shame:
The paleface fanged grasper of every clime.

Retrospect Haitien

For Percival Thoby

THESE, then, we leave behind, Haiti, with you:
Dazzling sunlight; cool, overwhelming night;
A caged solitary ringdove, with its coo
Perpetual at this exile from its mate;
A dark race darkly straight beneath gross burdens
That can not dull quick laughter on quick faces;
Cool mansions drowsing in sweet shaded gardens;
Thatched huts parched on the harsh hilly places;
Cringing deceit—a little; and insolence
From alien lips; dreams of an impossible bliss
When freedom finds again a residence
In such a scorched Paradise as this:
A fair land, with a hot and twisted smile—
The haggard beauty of a ravished isle.

South Wind

By MARION GREEN SCOTT

SOUTH Wind, South Wind, where are you blowing?
What do you see in your roamings afar?
"Up in the blue of infinity
Stars atwinkle in ecstacy
Nestled deep in a sapphire sea."

South Wind, South Wind, what faery vision
Do you behold as you blow o'er the waves?
"Water of crystal and amethyst
Flung together in golden mist,
Rainbow flowers by pixies kist."

South Wind, South Wind, what other rovers
Share in your eager and rapturous flight?
"Skylarks aflame with the morning light,
Fierce-eyed eagles at noonday bright,
Thrushes atrill with coming night."

South Wind, South Wind, may I not follow
You through the limitless reaches of sky?
"You are but earth-born created of clay,
Too frail to travel my pathless way,
But if your heart is attuned unto mine
Listen, and share in my rapture divine."

Fulfillment

By GEORGIA D. JOHNSON

AT last I gaze into your eyes and know
The tryst is kept I held against the years
With dire misgivings and with secret fears
Lest you be late, too late: time travels slow
When lovers wait. The evening sun is low—
The kindly earth an autumn garment wears
All brown and golden, as a friend who shares
The others' fortune, in its ebb and flow.

Drunk with belated rapture hand in hand
At length together, as I dreamed, we stand,
I hear the beating of your heart, and feel
The wordless messages it would reveal;
At last I gaze into your eyes and see
The perfect answer to the call in me.

Our Negro "Intellectuals"

By ALLISON DAVIS

FOR nearly ten years, our Negro writers have been "confessing" the distinctive sordidness and triviality of Negro life, and making an exhibition of their own unhealthy imagination, in the name of frankness and sincerity. Frankness is no virtue in itself, however, as any father will tell his son, nor is sincerity. A dog or savage is "sincere" about his bestialities, but he is not therefore raised above them. The modern novel has been frankly and sincerely preoccupied with sex, but has not escaped an insane naturalism. It is a question, then, of the purpose for which one is being sincere. It is quite evident that the sincerity of Milton, of Fielding, and of Dr. Johnson is different in kind from the sincerity of Mr. D. H. Lawrence and Mr. James Joyce. If sincerity is to justify one in exploiting the lowest traits of human nature, and in ignoring that sense in man which Cicero says differentiates him from other animals,—his sense for what is decent—then sincerity is a pander to a torpid animalism.

The plea of sincerity, of war against hypocrisy and sham, therefore, is no defence for the exhibitionism of Mr. George S. Schuyler and Mr. Eugene Gordon, nor for the sensationalism of such works as Dr. Rudolph Fisher's HIGH YALLER or Mr. Langston Hughes' FINE CLOTHES TO THE JEW. The first two writers by their coarse frivolousness and scandalmongering falsely represent that the Negro has no self-respect. A bawling confession from the house-tops is a poor substitute for honest and discriminating self-examination, in race criticism as in religion. Mr. Schuyler and Mr. Gordon may be clever intellectual gymnasts; as such they belong with the vaudeville, and not with the men who set new currents of thought moving in Negro life. Of our Menckenites, however, more later; let us first include in our view those who ought to be termed our Van Vechtenites. Mr. Van Vechten is not responsible for the beginning of our literary effort to appear primitive, but he brought the movement to its complete fruition, and gave it the distinction of his patronage.

OUR writers started almost ten years ago to capitalize the sensational and sordid in Negro life, notably in Harlem, by making it appear that Negro life is distinctive for its flaming "color", its crude and primitive emotion. This facile acceptance of the old, romantic delusion of "racial literatures", which goes back beyond Taine all the way to Mme. de Stael, was a convenient mould for the energies of writers who had no tradition to guide them in treating Negro themes. What was more to the point, it interested the sophisticated reading public, at the height of the "jazz age" following the war, because it seemed to bring fresh and primitive forces to a jaded age.

These young writers hit upon two means of injecting primitivistic color in their work; one, the use of the Harlem cabaret and night life, and the other, a return to the African jungles. Since Mr. MacKay's HARLEM DANCER, the cabaret has been an unhealthy obsession with these youths, who in their relative naïveté imagine that there is something profoundly stirring about the degradation of its habitués. Even the best writers, Mr. McKay, Mr. Cullen, Mr. Hughes, and Dr. Fisher, as well as many of their less gifted imitators, have exploited the cabaret. The jazz band became the model which the Negro poet sought to imitate. It is particularly unfortunate that Mr. James Weldon Johnson should yield to this jazzy primitivism in choosing the title GOD'S TROMBONES for a work purporting to represent the Negro's religious fervor. Of course here, as always, the Negro movement must be seen in relation to the broader current of American literature. Mr. Waldo Frank, Mr. Scott Fitzgerald, and a host of other white authors were at the same time popularizing the jazz complex. In illustration, moreover, Mr. Miguel Covarrubias and Mr. Winold Reiss did more than Mr. Aaron Douglas and Mr. Richard Bruce to represent the Negro as essentially bestialized by jazz and the cabaret.

IN this mad rush to make the Negro exhibit his sensational and primitivistic qualities, our young writers did not lack white support. Mr. Carl Van Doren encouraged them in this fashion: "But if the reality of Negro life is itself dramatic, there are of course still other elements, particularly the emotional power with which Negroes live —or at least to me seem to live. What American literature decidedly needs at the moment is color, music, gusto, the free expression of gay or desperate moods. If the Negroes are not in a position to contribute these items, I do not know what Americans are." Mr. Max Rheinhardt spoke of the necessity for the Negro dramatist's remaining true to the original spontaneity of his race by portraying "pure emotion, almost independent of words or setting". This myth of the spiritual and artistic virtue of spontaneous emo-

F. Marcellus Staley
M.S.
Cornell

Prince Williams
Valedictorian
West Virginia

W. H. Jones
M.A.
Straight

Croxton Williams
Salutatorian
A. and T., N. C.

William J. Sinkford
Phi Beta Kappa
Michigan

tion in the Negro was enthusiastically supported by Mr. Carl Van Vechten. I think that the severest charge one can make against Mr. Van Vechten is that he misdirected a genuine poet, who gave promise of a power and technique exceptional in any poetry, — Mr. Hughes. Mr. Van Vechten disclaims any influence upon Mr. Hughes' first book, THE WEARY BLUES, for which he wrote a preface expressing undiluted primitivism. The evident reply is that the drop from the best poems of this first book to any of those in FINE CLOTHES TO THE JEW, which Mr. Van Vechten undoubtedly *did* influence, is the real proof of his having finally misdirected Mr. Hughes.

NOW came the devastating result of the primitivism which our Negro writers had concocted and made a holy cause. NIGGER HEAVEN was the *telos*, the perfect flowering of the "cabaret school". By means of the same sensational primitivism and the creation of half a dozen cabarets which Harlem could never boast, Mr. Van Vechten warped Negro life into a fantastic barbarism. What was most pernicious in NIGGER HEAVEN was the representation that the Negro upper class is identical with the pleasure-seekers and cabaret-rounders. NIGGER HEAVEN was the logical outcome of the forces our "intellectuals" had championed for five years, and in a very real sense these "intellectuals" were responsible for its writing and its success. With its appearance there arose in the minds of many Negro writers and readers some doubt concerning the whole movement toward "color" and exhibitionism. The most prominent writers, however, could not evade the natural result of their own practice, and defended Mr. Van Vechten on the ground of artistic sincerity, for which they found proof chiefly in his mixing socially with Negroes. Here again the pretense of sincerity justified the most unalleviated sensationalism. In fact, the total effect of the whole movement was that Negroes are sincerely bestial.

An atavistic yearning for the African jungles, which was entirely simulated, was the second device of these poets for adding "color" to the Negro. The desire of young poets to "dance naked under palm trees", and to express themselves in jungle loves has been the favorite device for making poetry authentically Negroid. Tom-toms, love-dances, strange passions and savage urges have been the paraphernalia of almost every budding poet-aster. Even Mr. Cullen made especial use of the jungle urge in his early and best known poems, HERITAGE and THE SHROUD OF COLOR. This whole primitivistic interpretation of the Negro is the white man's facile point of view, and our Negro "intellectuals" wanted to appear as the white man would have them. The most important assertion of the related primitivism of cabaret and jungle is the work of a white poet, Mr. Lindsay's CONGO. There is nothing more foreign to the Negro's imagination than this yearning for savage Africa, and it is a false note every time it is struck by a Negro poet. The African tradition which we want to uncover and make fruitful is certainly not that of savagery, but of self-containment, fortitude, and culture.

At times the poets achieved something beautiful and significant in spite of their material and creed. Mr. McKay's poem, HARLEM SHADOWS touches on nobility and a higher imaginative view than most American realistic poetry ever reaches. The title poem of Mr. Hughes' THE WEARY BLUES created a representative symbol for the frustration and inertia into which Negro life is penned. There were poems in McKay, Cullen, and Hughes which gave evidence of a higher understanding of Negro life, but this quality of their imagination was not developed. Mr. Hughes especially chose to exploit the meretricious themes of jazz, instead of developing the powers shown in such poems as AUNT SUE'S STORIES and WHEN SUE WEARS RED. The indubitable gift of Mr. Hughes and of one or two other poets was sacrificed to a dogma, which necessitated their being atavistic and "colorful" at the expense of a full and experimental development of their imagination. The untrammeled self-expression which the supporters of the movement claimed for it was actually freedom only to be as *primitivistic* as one liked. There was no freedom from the creed that a Negro poet ought to be barbaric.

II

OUR primitivistic poets and story-tellers have been ousted from the stage lately by a rising group of young critics, writing for magazines and Negro newspapers. They are Menckenites, largely inspired by their master's attack upon Negro preachers and "misleaders", and his heralding of the self-critical Negro. Now the genuine critic is the individual who can fix upon the excellent and significant in the welter of all that is obvious and passing, and who can reveal how this seed may be made fruitful. Even though he must expose what is trivial or pernicious, he moves from a perception of what is true. Such a critic will illustrate his higher standards by the point from which he attacks false standards. His criticism, then, is vital, even in the act of denying. We do not look to him for reform and solutions, but we do expect him to give currency to real and high principles. In applying these standards with an *esprit de finesse* to the ever shifting flux of the energies which make for chaos, he will give perspective to the so-called "men of action".

A vital grasp upon standards, then, and the ability to apply them flexibly to the "gushing forth of novelties"

(*Will you please turn to page* 284)

Miss Julia Skinner
M.A.
Columbia

Miss Leonia Lanier
Valedictorian
Atlanta

Miss Evelyn Lawlah
Ranking Student
Talladega

Joseph Jackson
Salutatorian
Livingston

Cyprian Cunningham
Phi Kappa Epsilon
Illinois

ALONG THE COLOR LINE

PERSONAL

¶ Charles S. Williams is the first Negro to complete the Playground and Recreation Course at the Chicago Normal College. He received his certificate in February and now has charge of the second largest playground in Chicago.

¶ T. Thomas Fortune Fletcher, a recent graduate of Fisk University, is a delegate to the World Youth Peace Congress, which meets in Holland the latter part of this month. Representative students, about 500 in all, from all parts of the world, are to participate in this meeting. Mr. Fletcher will make brief tours of England, Germany and France to study student activities in these countries.

¶ Mrs. Minnie B. Harper has been appointed to serve the unexpired term of her husband, the late E. Howard Harper, in the West Virginia Legislature. Mrs. Harper is the first colored woman to serve in a state legislature.

¶ Charles S. Johnson, who since 1921 has been Editor of *Opportunity* and Director of the Department of Research and Investigations of the National Urban League, has resigned these offices to assume the directorship of the newly organized department of Social Science at Fisk University.

¶ Elmer A. Carter, who has been Executive Secretary of the Urban Leagues of Columbus, Ohio, Louisville, Ky., and St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., has been appointed Editor of *Opportunity* to succeed Charles S. Johnson.

¶ The Julius Rosenwald Fund has appointed George R. Arthur, Executive Secretary of the Wabash Avenue Department of the Y. M. C. A., Chicago, as a member of its staff.

Mrs. Minnie B. Harper
(Pen and ink sketch by Mills)

¶ Mrs. Sarah Evans Inborden, wife of T. S. Inborden, president of the Bricks School, N. C., died recently at Bricks. Mrs. Inborden was graduated from Oberlin College with the class of 1890, and taught at Greenwood, S. C., for one year. After her marriage, she with Mr. Inborden built a Normal School at Helena, Ark., under the auspices of the American Missionary Association and another at Albany, Ga. For thirty-one years Mr. and Mrs. Inborden have been connected with the school at Bricks.

MUSIC AND ART

¶ The pupils of the Valena C. Jones School at New Orleans, under the direction of Miss Fannie C. Williams, presented their annual pageant in May.

¶ Mrs. Boston Dethridge, soprano, pupil of Samuel B. Garton of Rome and Milan, Italy, was presented in recital at Richmond, Ind., in June.

¶ The Gilpin Players of Cleveland, Ohio, presented the Pulitzer prize play, "In Abraham's Bosom", by Paul Green, recently. These players, under the direction of Mrs. Rowena Jellife, have been organized for eight years.

¶ The Allied Art Center Players presented "Antar of Araby" by Maude Cuney Hare recently in Boston.

¶ Mrs. Alice Davis Crawford of Hartford, Conn., formerly a social worker and teacher in Philadelphia, was graduated from the Boston Conservatory of Music in June as a vocal soloist. Mrs. Crawford, who is the first of her race to be graduated from this school, excelled in her work in Opera and Dramatics.

EDUCATION

¶ Only 41 dental schools in the United States have the full recognition of the Dental Education Council of America. In the report of 1927 the Dental Department of Meharry Medical College is the only school recognized by the Council in Nashville.

¶ The Alumni Division of the Lincoln University Endowment Fund Campaign is endeavoring to raise $250,000 which will secure an additional $250,000 from the General Education Board for an endowment fund for the University.

Mrs. Gertrude Mason
Valedictorian
Wiley

Mrs. Della Long
Salutatorian
Wiley

Miss Eugenia Worthy
Valedictorian
Knoxville

Miss Eulacie Shamberger
Valedictorian
Fisk

Miss M. A. Lovinggood
Valedictorian
Samuel Huston

Floyd Covington
M. A.
Pittsburg

Miss Helen Buckley
Valedictorian
Livingstone

A. W. Hardy
M. A.
Ohio State

Thomas MacDonald
Salutatorian
Livingstone

W. H. Jones
Ranking Student
Virginia Union

¶ J. B. Watson, formerly president of Leland College, Baker, La., has been elected president of the State A. M. & N. College located at Pine Bluff, Ark. The college now owns one hundred and sixty acres of farm land. The state legislature has appropriated $375,000 and the General Education Board has given $150,000 for a building campaign.

¶ President W. J. Hale of Tennessee A. & I. State College, Nashville, Tenn., and President of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, addressed the National Education Association at Minneapolis, Minn., early in July.

¶ Miss Viola Lynch, the only colored member in the graduating class at the State Teachers College of Greeley, Col., has been appointed to teach in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio.

¶ Miss Helen Adams, a graduate of a Denver High School in June, has been awarded a scholarship to Denver University.

¶ Mrs. Jane A. Bond, wife of the director of the Interracial Commission of Kentucky, won her Master's degree from Oberlin College at the recent commencement. Mrs. Bond was graduated from Oberlin in 1893 with the B. A. degree. For the last two years she has lived in Oberlin with her daughter, Miss Lucy Bond, who has completed her sophomore year at the college.

¶ Joel Wallace, fifteen years old, graduated from the Booker T. Washington High School, Columbia, S. C., with highest honors. Joel will enter college this fall.

¶ The State A. & M. College located at Orangeburg, S. C., has com-

The Stenographers' Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, page 272

C. M. Long
Valedictorian
Upsala Swedish Lutheran College

Bolton Price
Salutatorian
Clark

Joseph Reason
Ranking Student
New Orleans

Isaac Rollins
M.B.A.
Northwestern

Edmund Rogan
Ranking Student
Lane

Miss Marguerite Frierson
Ranking Student
Shaw

Miss Mary Hansberry
Ranking Student
New Orleans

Miss Georgia Caldwell
Phi Beta Kappa
Kansas

Miss Irene Harris
M. A.
Ohio State

Miss Vernon Jones
M. A.
Ohio State

pleted the building of the Agricultural and Science Building at the cost of $135,000. The building was dedicated during the recent commencement week.

¶ Six Negroes won the Ph.D. degree this year: five from American colleges and one from the University of London. They are: Miss Jennie D. Porter, University of Cincinnati, in Education; Miss Jane McAllister, Columbia, in Rural Sociology; Harrison Ferrell, Northwestern, in German; Dudley Woodard, University of Pennsylvania, in Mathematics; and H. B. Campbell, Harvard, in History. A. T. Peters won the Ph.D. degree from the University of London.

¶ Miss Mae T. Wright, Baltimore, Md., won the Phi Beta Kappa key recently at Tufts College. She is the first Negro in Baltimore to win this distinction.

SOCIAL PROGRESS

¶ During the past four years William Pickens, Field Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., has raised over $63,500 through baby contests for that organization.

¶ The Stenographers' Institute, popularly known as the Duncan's Business School, located in Philadelphia, Pa., owns $21,000 worth of real estate, has a $6,000 equipment and a large library.

¶ In a community campaign for the building of a Negro hospital in Richmond, Va., the colored people of that city recently pledged $100,000. Efforts are now under way to raise among the white people an additional $100,000.

¶ Durham, N. C., recently held a public testimonial in honor of Professor William G. Pearson, colored educator, for his long and meritorious service in the community.

¶ At the 100th anniversary of the American Peace Society at Cleveland, Ohio, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, President of Howard University, made a plea for justice to the darker races.

¶ The State Board of Charities and Corrections of Kentucky has appropriated $100,000 for the construction of a Negro dormitory at the Feeble-Minded Institute located at Frankfort.

¶ Mayor Walker of New York City recently laid the cornerstone of an $8,000,000 home and training school for colored nurses, in connection with Lincoln Hospital.

¶ The Georgia State Medical Association of Physicians, Dentists and Pharmacists, held its annual session at Columbus, Ga., May 14-16.

SOUTH AFRICA

¶ The Cape Coast African Cricket Team recently scored 109 over the Sekondi European Cricket team's score of 71.

¶ A Johannesburg youth has been found guilty of shooting a native in Nyasaland and fined £40. No witnesses were called, the Attorney-General, who was the prosecutor, did not speak, and the Judge decided the case on written testimony.

¶ At the African National Congress, which was held at Bloomfontein, a

"Antar of Araby", Allied Art Center Players, Boston, Massachusetts, page 270

Miss Myra Logan
M. A.
Columbia

H. P. Saundle
M. A.
Cincinnati

Herman Canady
M. A.
Northwestern

Giles Hubert
Ranking Student
Jackson

Robert Daniel
M. A.
Columbia

resolution was carried requesting the Government to arrange for a round table conference between Europeans and native chiefs and representatives to consider the report of the Select Committee on four Native Bills before their submission to Parliament.

¶ The British trade union movement has nominated W. G. Ballinger, secretary of the Motherwell Trade and Labour Council, to act as adviser to the Industrial Commercial Workers' Union, for twelve months during the reorganization of the National Council.

¶ On Union day, May 31, the new South African flag was hoisted for the first time.

WEST AFRICA

¶ During the past year West Africa has seen two projects near completion: the building of Achimota College and the opening of Takoradi Harbour.

¶ St. Gregory's College, the new Catholic Secondary School at Ikayi, Nigeria, was formally opened in January. The school is emphasizing the need of trained teachers for native African education.

¶ In the last few years, there has been great activity in road building and motor transportation in Nigeria. In 1925, 878 motor vehicles were imported and in 1927, 1,738.

¶ Dr. John Randle, a native who died recently at Lagos, has bequeathed most of his fortune for building a public swimming bath at Lagos; for building a sanatorium and endowing four medical research scholarships; and for establishing science professorships, to be tenable ultimately by natives in West Africa.

¶ The Accra branch of the West African Student's Union, under the leadership of Casely Hayford, is making plans for a West African hotel in London to be run by Africans.

¶ The King of England has approved the disbandment of the West African Regiment. The regiment, made up of native troops, was established in 1898 when an insurrection broke out in Sierra Leone.

¶ Chief Nana Amoah III of the Gold Coast gave two lectures recently at A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

¶ The King of England has knighted Kitoyi Ajasa, O. B. E., who is an unofficial member of the Legislative Council of Nigeria.

¶ Nana Sir Ofori Atta, the third British knight of African descent, is visiting in England. He has recently been elected president of the Council of Paramount Chiefs of the Eastern Province of the Colony.

¶ Hideyo Noguchi, a Japanese bacteriologist connected with the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, died recently at Accra. Dr. Noguchi had been making experiments with yellow fever germs on the Gold Coast.

EAST AFRICA

On the occasion of the laying of the Memorial Stone of the Tabora Central School, founded for Chiefs' sons, Sir Edward Grigg, in referring to the native education policy of Kenya said: "The policy is going to remain in this country definitely embodied in the framework of the British Empire, which will never pass to another power."

LIBERIA

¶ The new Cabinet recently appointed by President King of Liberia is as follows: Hon. Edwin Barclay, Secretary of State; Hon. Samuel G. Harmon, Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Louis A. Grimes, Attorney General; Hon. James W. Cooper, Secretary of War; Hon. James F. Cooper, Secretary of the Interior; Hon. Samuel A. Ross, Postmaster-General; Hon. B. W. Payne, Secretary of Public Instruction; Hon. John L. Morris, Secretary of Public Works.

Miss Johanna McAllister
Ranking Student
Jackson

Miss Catharine Sanford
Ranking Student
Shaw

Miss E. Opelia Settle
M. A.
Pennsylvania

Miss Pearl Vincent
M. A.
Columbia

Miss Sadie Daniel
M. A.
Columbia

THE FAR HORIZON

Miss Eva Mitchell
Ranking Student
Hampton

Miss Roberta Randolph
Ranking Student
Virginia Union

Miss Thelma Berlack
Delta Mu Delta
New York

Miss Eliza Redd
M.A.
Western Reserve

Miss Martha Roberts
Phi Kappa Epsilon
Illinois

THE CONTINUING SONG

THE *Indus*, published by Indian students in London, has an article by "an Indian" on Florence Mills:

"The true artist has the world for a pedestal; the adventurer, after years of travel has nothing broader than his shoes." So says a great writer. It is examplified to-day in the sadness that prevails over the loss of Florence Mills. Born in humble surroundings and belonging to the coloured peoples that are usually despised, she worked her way up against tremendous odds, and won for herself, at the early age of twenty-six, a sacred place in the hearts of the peoples, coloured and white alike. Hers was a genius that had bridged over differences and worn down prejudices that had stood for generations. Her art had no limitations. Its appeal was as universal as life.

Many that had come to sneer had stayed to cheer. She captivated the most indifferent with the charm of her manner and her naturalness. The exacting critic found himself swept off his feet with her irresistible personality and felt nothing but praise for the artist. Her voice of pure silver with a ring of pathos in it penetrated into the unfeeling, and stirred the depths that had hitherto not come to light, and her smile lit the faces of the cheerless with its own brightness—the brightness of unshed tears.

In spite of her invariable success, she never forgot that she belonged to a race who is looked down upon, and that her mission in life was to elevate it in the opinion of the world. She set herself voluntarily this great duty with the conviction that comes with a great truth and with the courage of a great right. She made her ideal the betterment of the coloured race. Her self-respect and dignity made her regret the lack of that footing of equality, which is the only means by which true fellowship and sociability can exist.

The medium by which she sought to establish this amity was her own art. Art in itself has no narrowness of vision and outlook. To delight an audience in face of opposition, expressed or unexpressed, is a gift that falls to few. Her work and her art went side by side. In her, her mission had found a harbinger of peace and good-will essential for the breaking down of age-long preconceptions; and from her, her co-workers will derive a new force and spirit to animate their future activities. They can face the difficult task ahead with the noble example before them. Their success may be a long time to come, but the way has been paved to many a success by the sacrifices made by such ardent and devoted workers like her. Her sympathy will be a continual solace to the sufferers in the cause. Well she might have sung, with our nIdian poet:—

"My last gift to you will be a tear dropped into the depth of your youth; it will make your smile all the sweeter, and bemist your outlook on the pitiless mirth of day."

Miss Mamie Wormley
Ranking Student
Howard

Miss Mildred Cooper
Salutatorian
Atlanta

Miss Lily Belle Frost
Ranking Student
Straight

Miss Marion Gandy
M.A.
Cornell

Miss Althea McMorris
Ranking Student
Straight

Postscript

by W. E. B. Du Bois

KRIGWA 1928

On Page 76 of the MARCH CRISIS and on Page 133 of the APRIL CRISIS we have already announced two sets of prizes for 1928.

First, the Charles Waddell Chesnutt Honoraria. These are prizes of $25, $15 and $10 awarded each month for one year beginning with the APRIL number. We are pleased to announce the prizes for July, 1928:

First Prize. Article. "The League of Nations and the Negro Peoples", by Mabel Janet Byrd $25.00

Second Prize. A Story. "The Man Who Wanted to be Red", by Frank Horne $15.00

Third Prize. Cover. "Progress", by Bernie H. Robynson $10.00

Second, Economic Prizes offered by 5 Negro banks and 7 Negro insurance societies as follows:

One First Prize.....	$200.
One Second Prize	150.
One Third Prize	100.
Two Fourth Prizes	50. each
Eight Prizes for Honorable Mention	25. each
A total of	$750.

Entries for these prizes close December 31, 1928, and the awards will be announced in the early spring of 1929.

Read this and the two previous announcements carefully. If you have further specific questions, write the Editor.

THE NEGRO VOTER

ACCORDING to the Census of 1920, there were in the United States 60,886,520 persons twenty-one years of age and over. Of these 5,522,475, or a little over 9 per cent were Negroes. Of these Negroes, 1,512,987 were illiterate, leaving a possible Negro voting population of sufficient intelligence to read and write of over 4,000,000. Disfranchisement cuts this figure considerably. Neither whites nor Negroes in the District of Columbia vote. In Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, there is a considerable Negro vote cast for presidential candidates, but Negro votes are not effective so far as Congressmen are concerned. In South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, nine-tenths of the Negroes are disfranchised. The possible Negro vote in these states is 2,722,048. This left in 1920, 2,800,427 possible Negro voters in the United States.

Since that time, the Negro population has increased and the migration from South to North has transferred a considerable number of Negroes from disfranchisement to a territory where they can vote. It will, therefore, be possible for at least 3,000,000 and possibly three and a quarter million of Negroes to vote in the next presidential election.

These voters will be distributed roughly as follows:

In the New England States, there will be 60,000 colored voters, out of a total vote of 4,500,000. In the Middle Atlantic States, there will be 500,000 colored voters, out of a possible 13,500,000. In the East North Central States, there will be 450,000 colored voters, out of a possible 13,000,000. In the West North Central States, 200,000 colored voters, out of a possible 7,250,000. In the South Atlantic States, the Negro voters will be ineffective except in Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, where they will cast 250,000 votes, out of a possible 1,750,000. In the Mountain and Pacific States, Negroes will cast perhaps 75,000 votes, out of a possible 5,500,000.

To this must be added two considerations: first of all, all persons, twenty-one years of age and over in the United States for various reasons, do not vote. In the Presidential Election of 1920, only 26,674,171 votes were cast, out of the possible 60,886,520. If the Negro voter is alert, he may, therefore, cast even more than one-tenth of the actual vote, despite disfranchisement in the South. Certainly, in many of the states intelligent use of the Negro vote can bring results.

We may assume that in 1928, the total vote cast in the following states and the Negro vote will be something as follows:

POSSIBLE VOTES, 1928

	Total	Negro
Massachusetts	1,150,000	25,000
Rhode Island	200,000	5,000
Connecticut	400,000	12,000
New York	3,300,000	150,000
New Jersey	1,100,000	75,000
Pennsylvania	2,150,000	200,000
Ohio	2,100,000	125,000
Indiana	1,300,000	50,000
Illinois	2,500,000	125,000
Michigan	1,200,000	60,000
Iowa	1,000,000	10,000
Missouri	1,400,000	125,000
Nebraska	475,000	10,000
Kansas	675,000	35,000
Delaware	100,000	15,000
Maryland	375,000	140,000
West Virginia	600,000	50,000
Kentucky	850,000	125,000
Tennessee	400,000	225,000
Colorado	350,000	10,000
Arizona	80,000	6,000
Washington	425,000	6,000
California	1,300,000	40,000

This, of course, will only be true in case the Negro attends to his election duties with unusual assiduity,—that is, votes even more largely than the white. That he ought to do this arises from his peculiar position. In every single one of these states, the Negro vote is important.

Even in New England, while it forms only two or three per cent of the total vote, nevertheless, it is concentrated in certain strategic centers, like Boston, Providence and New Haven, where it will effect the congressional vote; and with Smith as the Democratic candidate the fight between Protestants and Catholics is going to be so close that the black voters will be needed.

In the industrial East, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the Negro can cast 425,000 out of 6,500,000 votes. This is between six and seven per cent, and that is a very important bloc. The fight in the East is a fight between organized wealth and industry, on the one hand, and organized labor and radical reform on the other. The issues will be clouded. Smith is no enemy to organized wealth, and Hoover is no friend of organized labor. It will be hard for these elements in many cases to choose between the two leaders. They will have, however, no such difficulty of choice in voting for congressmen and the issues will often be clear-cut and the Negro vote of large importance.

In the Middle West, out of a total of 7,000,000 votes, the Negro should have at least 350,000, or 5 per cent. Wisely used, this means the balance of power, not only in the Presidential Election but in the election of congressmen; because the fight in the Middle West over the issues of liquor, Catholicism, the farmer, labor and industry, is going to be fierce.

The farm issue will, of course, be emphasized in Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas. Here again the

Negro will have 7 per cent of the vote and he ought to use every ounce of his power to the greatest advantage.

The Southern Border States present, of course, the usual anomaly. In Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, out of a vote of about 2,225,000, Negroes should cast 25 per cent. This is enough to control the election; but the Negro vote in these states has for a long time been shamelessly manipulated. There is not only open bribery and economic intimidation, but there is the prevailing problem of what the Negro can cast his vote for if he bolts the Republican Party. He dare not vote for the Democrats when the Democrats act as they have recently in Tennessee and he can hardly with self-respect vote with the Republicans of Kentucky. Certainly in Delaware and Maryland the Negro can afford to vote for the local Democratic Ticket in many cases. The results of doing this in the past have proven its wisdom; but it is worth careful thought and prolonged negotiation.

All things considered in the election of 1928, the Negro voter has the greatest chance for intelligent and purposeful independence than has come to him in a generation.

(In future numbers we shall discuss: the effect of disfranchisement in the South; the presidential candidates; the congressional candidates and the issues at stake in the campaign.)

THE FOURTEENTH SPINGARN MEDAL

THE Fourteenth Spingarn Medal has been awarded to Charles Waddell Chesnutt of Cleveland, Ohio, "In recognition of his pioneer work as literary artist depicting the life and struggle of Americans of Negro descent, and for his long and useful career as scholar, worker and freeman of one of America's greatest cities".

The Spingarn Medal was established by Joel E. Spingarn in 1914 and is awarded annually "for the highest or noblest achievement by an American Negro during the proceeding year or years".

It is no easy task to interpret and carry out the spirit of this distinguished award. If the Committee should emphasize the achievement of a single year they would be in grave danger of rewarding an exceptional and accidental deed, popular and notable at the time, but of no lasting importance and giving no real indication of character and ability. On the other hand, if the Committee should establish the custom of awarding this medal simply for the rounding out of a long and honorable career, it would again miss the real object which is to herald distinguished accomplishment, rather than desert or length of days.

In awarding this medal to Mr. Chesnutt this year, the Committee has had in mind a singular fact: it is not simply true that Mr. Chesnutt has done distinguished work in past years, but it is singularly true that that work today and this year is being recognized as of prime importance in the renaissance of American Negro literature. Perhaps no single man could be picked out who is more worthy to be called the Dean of the young black artists who are writing today. This was one reason for the award, and in addition, the Committee had in mind Mr. Chesnutt's personality, his artistic detachment, his humor and good-nature, the high regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens of Cleveland, white and black, his interest in every civic movement, which makes for the betterment of men. For these reasons it seems to THE CRISIS that the Spingarn Medal has seldom, if ever, been more fittingly awarded.

THE CONFERENCE

IT may seem overstatement when we say from year to year that each Conference of the N. A. A. C. P. overtops the last. It is, of course, impossible that each Conference should surpass the others in every respect. But in certain ways every succeeding Conference sets a new mark: there was the great mass meeting of 10,000 at Indianapolis; the Spingarn Medal night at Chicago; and the Academy of Music meeting at Philadelphia.

But Los Angeles rose to new heights —the reception at the decorated depot; the lovely blue and gold of the weather with blossoming flower and fruit; the presence of public officials of city and state; the throwing open of 22 leading churches to our speakers; the great meeting at the Shrine and Philharmonic and above all—the Hotel, Somerville! Never before in the history of black America has so beautiful and complete a hostelry, owned and conducted by black folk, been opened, equipped and presented to the world in six months for a great national convention. There is nothing like it in the United States among our people and white hotels surpass it only in size.

PHOTOGRAPHS

IN this year's grand commencement procession of Negro graduates of colleges, we have the remarkable total of 1617 men and women. It would be a delightful privilege for us to publish all of their photographs, but such an undertaking would not be practical even if we devoted every square inch of our thirty-six page magazine to photographs. Consequently we are publishing only the following photographs:

Recipients of higher academic degrees.

Valedictorians and salutatorians of Negro colleges.

Students in northern colleges who have earned the Phi Beta Kappa key, scholarships or other distinctions during their college course.

Athletes who have made notable records.

Recipients of professional degrees in medicine, dentistry, etc., who have won especial distinction.

On this account we extend our sincere congratulation to all persons receiving the Bachelor's degree and professional degrees in ordinary course and to all high school graduates, and ask their pardon for omitting their pictures.

MANNING

JOSEPH C. MANNING is a very sick man. Colored people should remember him. He is a white man from Alabama who represents the insurgent South—those who do not believe that all political activity begins and ends in the South. He was among those who tried triumphantly, twenty-five years ago, to establish popularism in Alabama, in Arkansas and in Texas. If there had been a Republican form of government in those states, the Third Party movement would have triumphed. But although triumphing at the polls, the white men were counted out by the same methods in use against Negroes, and the South sank to those present conditions of political lethargy. Those who want to hear a part of the story of this movement should read Mr. Manning's book, "The Fade-Out of Popularism".

PROPAGANDA IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

RACE prejudice is easily made indistinctive in the Barrington High School, New York City. The teacher in a history class talked about John Brown. It was a shame that he was called a martyr. She could not understand how anyone could regard him as aught but a riotous law breaker.

In a Flushing High School the teacher announced that there were no Negro soldiers in the Civil War. One colored boy ventured to remind her that there were 200,000. He was told that it was not so.

In a Queens Grammar School, the teacher had never heard of Frederick Douglass, but she allowed a colored student to write an essay on it, and was rather astonished at what she learned.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

PIONEER in liberal education. Advantages of a growing city and fraternal relations with other institutions of higher learning. *College* and *Normal* Departments. Practice teaching in grade and High School work. Graduates make good in Northern Universities.

FOR INFORMATION, *Address*
The President, Atlanta University
ATLANTA, GA.

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

(*Formerly* Atlanta Baptist College)
ATLANTA, GA.
College, Academy, Divinity School

AN institution famous within recent years for its emphasis on all sides of manly development—the only institution in the far South devoted solely to the education of Negro young men.

Graduates given high ranking by greatest northern universities. Debating, Y. M. C. A., athletics, all live features.

FOR INFORMATION, *Address*
JOHN HOPE, President

1870 1927

Clark University

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

"Culture for Service"

OVER 100 acres of beautiful campus. Twelve buildings with new $215,000.00 Administration Building with modern Chapel, Laboratories and Gymnasium. Clark University offers unusual educational opportunities to aspiring young men and women. Terms reasonable. Departments: College of Arts and Science, Normal Training School, College Preparatory, Music and Home Economics.

For information address
M. S. DAVAGE, President

Talladega College

TALLADEGA, ALABAMA
Sixty-first Year
F. A. SUMNER, President

UP-TO-DATE in its equipment. High standards of scholarship. Thoroughly Christian in its ideals.

DEPARTMENTS:
Theological Seminary, College of Arts and Science, offering special courses in Education, Social Service, Music, Physical training.

Six hundred students, 65 teachers and workers, 800 acres, 25 buildings, electric lights, steam heat. Beautiful and healthful location in the foothills of the Blue Ridge. An ideal place for young men and women. For further information address
M. B. MILLER, Registrar.

Knoxville College

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Beautiful Situation and Healthful Location.
Best Moral and Spiritual Environment.
Splendid Intellectual Atmosphere.
Noted for Honest and Thorough Work.

Fully Accredited for
Teachers' Certificates by State Board.
Home-like Dormitory Life with Careful Supervision.
Live Athletic and Literary Interests.
COURSES: College, Normal, High School, Household, Arts and Music.
Expenses Very Reasonable
Catalog and other literature sent free upon request.
Address: J. KELLY GIFFEN, President.
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Founded by General Oliver O. Howard **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Purpose

To provide the Twelve Million Colored people of the United States with College-trained and Professional leaders through its courses in ARTS, SCIENCES, SOCIOLOGY, EDUCATION, ECONOMICS; its Schools of Music, Applied Sciences, Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Religion and Law.

President
Mordecai W. Johnson

Secretary-Treasurer
Emmett J. Scott

An Outstanding National University

A University located at the Capital of the Nation, with a campus of twenty-five acres. Modern scientific and general equipment. A plant worth approximately $3,000,000. A faculty of 176 members. A student body of approximately 2,400, from 36 different states and 14 foreign countries. Generally acknowledged to be the outstanding National University of the Colored People of America.

Students may enter for Collegiate Work at the beginning of any Quarter

REGISTRATION PERIODS

AUTUMN QUARTER - - OCTOBER 1, 2, 3, 1928
WINTER QUARTER - - - - JANUARY 2, 1929
SPRING QUARTER - - - - MARCH 20, 1929

HOWARD'S NEEDS

$120 per year to cover incidental fees, etc. (tuition) of a student for a year. $2,400 for Permanent Scholarship. An Endowment Fund of at least $5,000,000. An Administration building, $100,000 to $150,000. A dormitory for Young Men, $150,000. A building for the College of Education, $150,000. Contributions for current expenses in any amount, however small.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I give, devise and bequeath to The Howard University, an institution incorporated by Special Act of Congress, and located at Washington, D. C., the sum of .....

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TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

Education, 1928

(*Continued from page* 263)

bers of the colored race. In fact, some of them have been very popular in college—one I especially remember who was a member of our baseball team and was liked by everybody. The two boys in college I find on intimate terms with their fellows."

Wellesley adds this:

"We are, of course, very careful to avoid dormitory complications by giving these students single rooms. We are also careful in assigning to tables to avoid anything which would make an unhappy situation for these students, since, as you know, some southern girls might object. It has happened more than once that either a member of the faculty or a senior in charge of a table in a college dormitory has asked that a certain Negro student be assigned to her table."

Cornell makes no official declaration but a colored student there writes as follows:

"There is no law preventing race students from entering the Cornell Medical School in New York, but it is an extremely difficult proposition for them to matriculate there; and Negro women students are not prohibited from living in the girls' dormitories, but it is always impossible for them to secure a room in the same as it is claimed that their applications have not been filed early enough. They are usually grouped together with a Negro family and where they have been placed for the last few years has worked many hardships upon them because they are at a great distance from the University, and during the winter when deep snows prevail the trolley service becomes disrupted thereby making it necessary for them to plod many miles through intense cold and heavy snows."

MANY institutions are doing secretly what Butler University has done openly. That is, admit only a certain number or proportion of colored students. Butler writes:

"We admit ten Negro students each year on the basis of scholarship and character."

Kansas State Agricultural College:

"Our policy toward Negro students has always been to give them the benefit of the best that we have in class room instruction, and opportunity to develop to the best of their ability. The training which they receive here enables them to go out and do a really serviceable work among their own people, and to assume positions of leadership. We shall continue along these lines."

SOME of the distinctions and honors during 1927-28 have been as follows:

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made a charter member of the Cincinnati chapter of the Order of the Coif, an honorary society on par with Phi Beta Kappa. Theodore M. Berry, A. B., 1928, won the coveted Jones prize for writing and delivering the best oration of some one hundred senior participants in the competition conducted under the auspices of the Public Speaking Department in the College of Liberal Arts. His subject was, "The Significance of Minority". Rebecca Dixon, a student in the Art Academy in Cincinnati, and in the University, won the first prize for a pen and ink drawing in the annual Prize Day Competition in May. Harry S. Williams, freshman law student, won second prize in this same Prize Day competition for his short story, "Stack-o-Dollars". Mary R. Busch, A. B., 1926, B. E., 1927, on a Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation fellowship in 1927-28 is candidate for the M. A. degree in 1929 in the Department of Child Care and Training. Louise Briscoe, A. B., 1927, studied under a Laura Spelman Rockefeller fellowship during the year 1927-28 in the Department of Child Care and Training and has been appointed research fellow on another fellowship for 1928-29, at which time she will be a candidate for the M. A. in Child Care and Training.

AT the University of Chicago Alexander Lawrence Whitfield won the Phi Beta Kappa key in 1928.

At Bryn Mawr the single colored student has a *cum laude* record.

At the University of Minnesota, Miss Helen N. Jackson won the Phi Beta Kappa key in 1927 and graduated *cum laude* in 1928.

At Dartmouth a freshman from Washington achieved scholastic distinction.

At the University of Michigan, William Sinkford, a junior, won the Phi Beta Kappa key.

The Messrs. G. M. Colomons, Crispin C. Hall and Victor C. Smith made "excellent records in their work" at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Theodore Myes has made a notable scholastic record at the Washington Square College of New York University and won the Phi Beta Kappa key in 1928.

At the University of Illinois, Miss Martha A. Roberts was elected to Phi Kappa Epsilon, International Honorary fraternity. She served as secretary of the organization during 1927-28. John Carter and Cyprian Cunningham, both of the class of 1929, have been elected to Phi Kappa Epsilon. Miss Celesta E. Cantrell, 1930, has been elected to Alpha

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(Virginia State College for Negro Youth)

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Special training in Insurance, Social Service, Nursing and Hospital Work.
Normal, Commercial, Music, Domestic Science, Missionary Training Class.
Evening classes, correspondence course. Degrees offered. C. H. PARRISH, President.

Lambda Delta, freshman woman's honorary sorority. Reginald F. Fisher served as secretary-historian of the University Interracial Commission.

At New York University Miss Thelma Berlack has been elected to Delta Mu Delta, national honorary fraternity in the schools of Commerce.

MISS GEORGIA A. CALDWELL of the University of Kansas has been elected to Phi Beta Kappa and has been awarded a $400 fellowship for graduate study in Mathematics.

Two students of Negro descent have completed two years in the medical school successfully at the University of Pennsylvania. They are members of the Medical Reserve Officers' Training Corps, (R. O. T. C.). As far as can be learned, they are the only Negroes in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps for Medical men in the United States. These students are: William B. Perry of Atlantic City, N. J., and Rudolph Winston of Philadelphia, Pa.

At Ohio State University P. Bernard Young has a point average of 3.2, the highest possible being 4.0, and the required 1.8. His brother, Thomas W. Young, has a point average of 3.4. P. Bernard Young is a member of the staff of the *Ohio State Lantern*, the campus daily. Talmadge Long and Stanley Smith won their Varsity letters for distinguished track work.

N.A.A.C.P.

(*Continued from page* 266)

garn Medal night was Tuesday, July 3. Miss Ethelwyn Mills spoke of peace:

"The white man arrogantly pushes his way through the Orient and the yellow peoples in turn are learning the white man's way of violence and hurl at him their distrust. We seem to stand only a step or two away from gigantic war, which might easily involve the whole world in unimaginable terror and misery."

The Lieutenant Governor of the state presented the Spingarn Medal to Charles W. Chesnutt and Mr. Chesnutt responded. Harry Davis closed the session with a spirited defense of reconstruction.

"During the entire period only 33 colored men were seated in the national congress and one-half of these were college men. In one senatorial campaign the Charleston *News and Courier* urged the election of Robert Brown Elliott, an Oxford man, over a northern carpet bagger and a southern demagogue. It has been aptly pointed out that a majority of these men had received more scholastic training than a recent President of the United States. In state and local administrative office a fair number of colored men served with such conspicuous ability as to gain the respect of southern whites.

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"In spite of inexperience and in spite of ignorance of the technique of government, handicaps which have wrecked far abler officials, the Negro gave to the South in a few short years the fundamentals of American democracy. He wrote into the organic law provisions for a free ballot and free public schools. He reformed the judicial and penal code and made the beginnings of state institutions for the care of the unfortunate. He even made free labor and wages respectable. Some day history will correctly appraise the Negro's first opportunity and effort and some day even a grudging South will admit the merit of these outstanding accomplishments—a program of achievements worthy of the highest praise in any democratic government.

"Today we observe an appreciable tendency toward the restoration of the Negro in public life. He is gradually securing not a dominating, but a representative place in public service."

The address to the country, drawn up by the committee of which Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois was Chairman, was as follows:

"The year of the Presidential Election brings forcibly to the mind of every American, white and black, the insistent problem of Democratic Government in the United States. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its 19th Annual Conference reiterates its charge that the disfranchisement of the majority of intelligent adult Negroes in the United States is not simply a race problem, it is a problem of Democracy and it affects the entire nation and the whole world.

If Democracy is discredited and sneered at today, it is very largely because of its partial failure in the United States. We are today dominated openly by selfish private interests, rather than by free and intelligent public opinion; and this is in no small measure because the disfranchisement of 3,750,000 black voters in the South has involved the disfranchisement of more than 5 million Southern white voters. Despite an increase of 100 per cent in the voting population of 11 Southern states, and despite the 19th Amendment, we face the astonishing fact that in the last forty years the voting population there has increased only 50 per cent and in the Southern South, there has been practically no increase in the number of voters in a generation.

These facts, together with the disfranchisement of the foreign-born in New England, and the gerrymandering of congressional districts elsewhere, give the astonishing result that a million voters can elect 45 Congressmen in the South and 16 in New England, but only 13 in the Middle West and 12 on the Pacific Coast.

Facts such as these are ruining the interest of Americans in elections all over the United States. Ordinarily, scarcely one eligible American voter out of three goes to the polls, and the number of citizens 21 years of age and over who did not vote in the last election, reached 90 per cent in two states; 70 to 90 per

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Against all invaders, over nearly three decades of years, the National Benefit has held every breach, repelled every attack, kept intact this stronghold of the Race.

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cent in 7 states; from 50 to 70 per cent in 9 states; and from 40 to 50 per cent in 16 states.

Thus, Democratic Government in the United States has become a farce, primarily because for the sake of disfranchising black men, white America has been willing to distranchise itself.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in this year of the Presidential Election calls on the nation for a new faith in Democracy without regard to race or color. The American ballot must be re-established on a real basis of intelligence and character. Only in such way can this nation face the tremendous problems before it: the problem of free speech, an unsubsidized press, and civil liberty for all people; the problem of imperialism and the emancipation of Haiti, Nicaragua, Cuba, the Philippines and Hawaii from the Government of American Banks; the overshadowing problem of peace among the nations and of decent and intelligent cooperation in the real advancement of the natives of Africa and Asia, together with freedom for China, India and Egypt.

If we need the power of intelligent democracy for these broader matters, we need it all the more here in our own land and for the specific hurts of the population that this Association especially represents.

For the first time in a generation there has passed in the United States one period of one hundred and twenty days when a human being has not been lynched by a mob. The gratification of recording such a fact only increases the sense of utter shame that a great modern nation must needs rejoice at so elementary an exhibition of decency. If lynching can be stopped for four months, it can be stopped for four years. If it can be lessened by local initiative, it can and should be wiped out by national enactment. It is clear from seven recent mob murders that lynching still needs to be stopped. A Federal Anti-Lynching Law should write into the statutes of the nation the determination of America to put down mob rule.

Disfrancisement and segregation, race hatred and war, all are steps toward the same degeneracy. We have driven official residential segregation out from the protection of the law; but it continues to be common in real estate manipulation and by voluntary agreement. Segregation by race of American citizens is still practiced and persisted in the departments of the Federal Government at Washington. It is due to our unremitting effort that this open defiance of the constitution is less general. Whatever political power we have, should be used to continue the fight until no vestige of this abuse remains.

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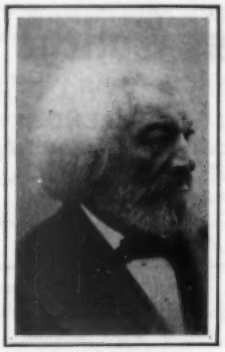
In the past, racial discrimination in the United States has been repeatedly excused on account of the ignorance of the descendants of the slaves, despite the fact that this ignorance was once notoriously made compulsory by law. Even today with the tremendous advance which black Americans have made in intelligence, their means of education are deplorably limited. In the chief centers of Negro population there is open discrimination in the salaries of teachers, length of school terms, provision of housing and equipment, and amount of money spent on white and Negro public schools.

A recent document published in the *Congressional Record* shows that the states which have separate schools for Negroes have only 3,000 college students, where they ought to have 37,000 and receive only $2,300,000 a year from State and National funds, when they ought to receive twelve millions. This is illegal and unconstitutional and socially suicidal. It must be remedied and we must remedy it by every means in our power and especially by ballots and by court action.

Our economic situation is still precarious and deplorable. We have more difficulty than white folk in securing decent work and we are paid less for the same jobs. We denounce the secret enmity toward black workers which is still manifested by those American trade unions which acquiesce in discrimination toward them and in opposition to their membership and employment. We should refuse to use our political power to advance the cause of white unionism when it stands for color discrimination. We rejoice at the continued growth and development of Negro culture, art and literature. Despite efforts within and without the race to prostitute beauty to filth and defeatism, we are still objects of petty public insult, coupled with economic theft. In time of public calamity, like the Mississippi flood, we are treated in many instances like slaves and criminals. We still lack the right to enter many places of public accommodation, and especially we continue to pay railroads in the South for accommodations which we do not receive. These public carriers, even in interstate traffic, enforce a species of discrimination so outrageous and so obviously illegal as to call for immediate redress before the courts. Our great weapon of offense against all this is the ballot. We must not give it up. We must register and vote whenever and wherever we can. We must not mortgage our vote to faithless and corrupt political organizations. We must demand in return for our political allegiance, education, decent home surroundings, public protection and national respect. Behind that ballot and fighting for it stands the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. No American, black or white, does his full duty who does not support its policies and its work.

We hail and greet our friends, North and South, black and white, whose liberal thought in word and deed, in platform, newspaper, classroom, book and press, is forwarding the day of our complete emancipation."



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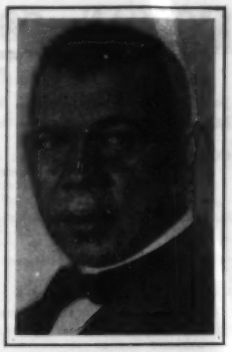

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Our Negro "Intellectuals"

(*Continued from page* 269)

which is the other side of life are the qualifications of the critic. Our Negro "intellectuals" have tried to substitute a display of their own and the race's eccentricities for these virtues. Mr. Schuyler and Mr. Gordon are likely to become the forerunners of a line of young critics, who will pose as the thoughtful and emancipated Negro. They will pretend to represent a positivistic and experimental attitude toward the Negro's situation, to replace the religious fatalism and inferiority complex of our older leaders. It is precisely this specious liberalism in our little Menchenites, which makes them dangerous. The Negro to-day is at a critical and strategic point of transition, where the cry of intellectual emancipation will lead him after false lights, unless he is willing to be thoroughly critical. We must avoid the recurrent, human tendency to exchange one extreme for another. Complete trust of all that parades as intelligence, and an effort to be hypercritical are not the proper cure for an inferiority complex. Smartness and a superficial cynicism are not substitutes for reflection and vision.

MR. SCHUYLER and Mr. Gordon are interested only in expressing themselves, their cleverness without taste, their radicalism without intelligence, their contempt for Negro leaders and our upper class, uninformed by serious principles. The most obvious fact concerning Mr. Schuyler's articles is their coarse flippancy which he no doubt means to be a protective hardening for the sensitiveness and race-consciousness of Negroes. But to become hardened to such terms as "smoke", "Ziggaboo", "crow", "dinge", "shine", or to take refuge in thumbing one's nose by hurling back "cracker", "peckerwood", and "hill-billy", is not to gain stoical strength, but to lose self-respect. The qualities which have kept the Negro's spirit unbroken are a gift for irony of a broader kind, and an everlasting fortitude.

Reflection and contemplation, alone, can insure the critic's virtues of perspective and balance. Reflection is made evident by one's discrimination, one's power of making vital distinctions. What Mr. Schuyler, Mr. Gordon, and their school, as well as Mr. Mencken, lack, is just this faculty of discriminating judgment. Mr. Schuyler especially reveals his lack of all standards in his frivolous and universal cynicism. In his indiscriminate

jeering at all efforts to ameliorate white animosity and injustice, and at the efforts of such men as "Dr. Lampblack of the Federal Society for the Exploitation of Lynching, who will eloquently hold forth for the better part of an hour on the blackamoor's gifts to the Great Republic, and why, therefore, he should not be kept down", Mr. Schuyler betrays his own intellectual muddle.

MR. GORDON'S innocence of any standards and his intellectual confusion are illustrated by his naive theory that the tradition which the Negro wants to preserve is that of the black-face minstrel and the Stephen Foster folk. THE NEGRO'S INHIBITIONS, so far as it is at all honest and serious, is an unconscious *reductio ad absurdum* of the primitivistic creed. The Negro is to treasure his eccentricities simply because they are spontaneous and differentiate him from the white man! If Mr. Gordon had any real perception he would have found ideals based upon the character of the Negro which distinguish him from the white man in a more fundamental sense. The qualities which have moulded the Negro are not emotional crudeness and colorful spontaneity; they are fortitude, an oriental spirituality and unworldliness, and a faculty of laughing at any tendency towards self-pity, which more than anything human approaches the laughter of Mr. O'Neil's Lazarus!

WITHOUT intelligent standards, then, our Menckenites still insist upon expressing themselves. What they really set up for our improvement, in the place of standards, is their own personality. The virtue of their writing they believe to lie in the brilliance and iconoclastic smartness with which they demolish what is obviously ignorant and mean. Every man or movement treated is warped and caricatured by the necessity for displaying their own temperament. Mr. Schuyler expresses his fantastic misconception of the affluence recently acquired by Negro writers, in this fashion: "the black scribblers, along with the race orators, are now wallowing in the luxury of four-room apartments, expensive radios, Chickering pianos, Bond Street habiliments, canvas-back duck, pre-war Scotch, and high yallow mistresses". And Mr. Schuyler is "wallowing" in his own temperament! Similarly Mr. Gordon's representation that most Negroes are blind apes of everything in the white world is only a reflection of his individual desire to pose before the white public. So long as we have had romantic confessionalists, we have been acquainted with those who desire "to publish themselves", in Emerson's

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phrase; but when they set themselves up as serious critics, they become public dangers.

III

OUR "intellectuals", then, both those in literature and those in race criticism, have capitalized the sensational aspects of Negro life, at the expense of general truth and sound judgment. Primitivism has carried the imagination of our poets and storytellers into the unhealthy and abnormal. A sterile cynicism has driven our Menckenized critics into smart coarseness. With regard to the primitivists, the first thing to be settled is whether our lives are to be interpreted with relation to the Negro race or the human race. Are there any traits peculiar to Negro character, and if so, are those traits especially crude emotions? It will appear, I think, that the qualities of fortitude, irony, and a relative absence of self-pity are the most important influences in the lives of Negroes, and that these qualities are the secret strength of that part of us which is one with a universal human nature. Our poets and writers of fiction have failed to interpret this broader human nature in Negroes, and found it relatively easy to disguise their lack of a higher imagination by concentrating upon immediate and crude emotions.

OUR critic "intellectuals" also lack this quality of elevation. Mr. Schuyler, Mr. Gordon, and their imitators, (at two removes from Mr. Mencken!) are preoccupied with the sordid and trivial aspects of Negro life. On the whole, the facts of Negro life are sordid; they have been so for three hundred years, as a result of slavery, and will very likely remain so for sometime to come. *We are going on our grit,* and it is these higher secret powers which I have indicated, (call them spiritual or chemical, as you like) which we must preserve and apply intelligently to our future development. Self-respect is vital if we are to retain our courage, and self-respect is precisely the quality which these critics lack. "Such conceits as clownage keeps in pay" are their qualifications, and the Negro has had enough clowning,—from his leaders down. I have already defined the true critic as the individual who holds fast to his perception of what is excellent and real, in the midst of appearances, and who applies his standards with discrimination to the flux of actual life. The genuinely qualified crtics of Negro life will fix upon the inner strength of Negro character as illustrated in the last three hundred years, and, discounting the trivial and irrelevant, will reinterpret these persistent characteristics for the new Negro to whom he will be as an eye.

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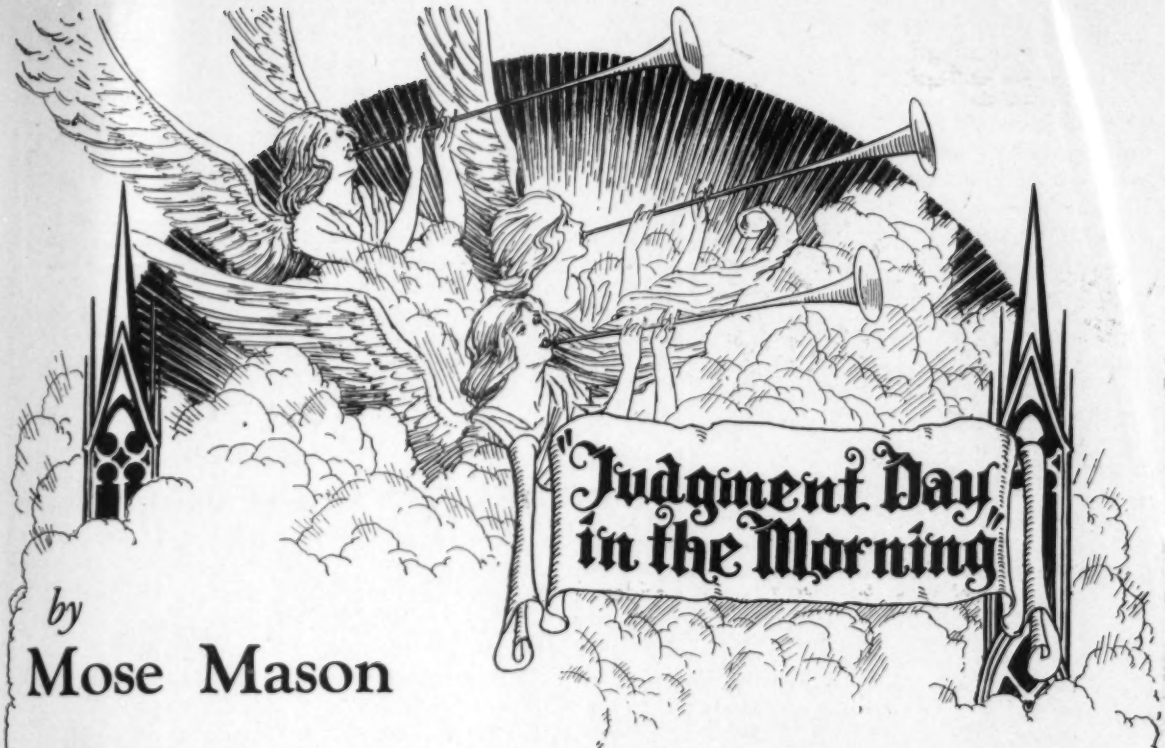

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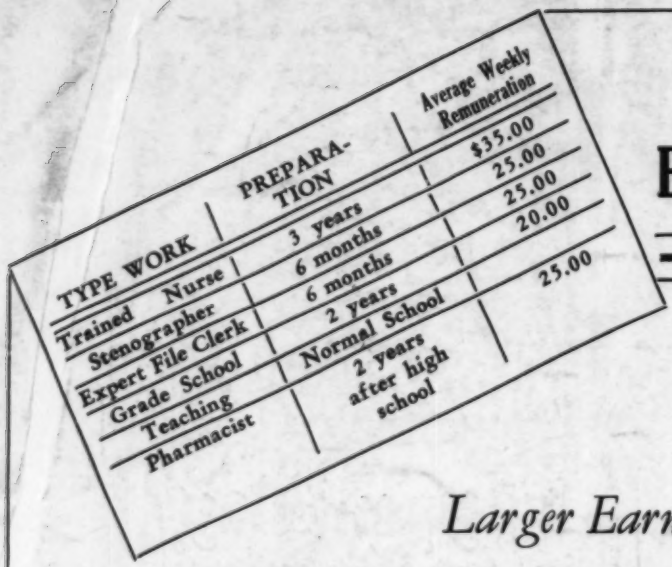

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